

Kfirs to Honduras splits U.S. officials

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration is divided over Israel's proposed sale of Kfir jet fighters to Honduras, authoritative U.S. officials said yesterday.

Israel Aircraft Industries has won a tentative contract from Honduras for the Kfirs, but the U.S. Treasury Department is still refusing to approve the sale, the officials said.

Because the Kfir is powered by an American-made jet engine, the U.S. has veto power over all exports. Early in the Reagan administration, the U.S. approved the sale of 12 Kfirs to Ecuador.

As a result of that earlier sale, Israel had anticipated no serious problems in Washington in connection with the sale to Honduras.

The sale is very important for IAI, which has been working on the contract for several years. There was no disclosure of the exact number of Kfirs involved.

According to U.S. officials, the Pentagon and the State Department have not opposed the sale to Honduras. They have recognized that the transaction would help both Israel and Honduras.

But U.S. Treasury officials are apparently concerned that the sale would kill a deal with Honduras by an American aircraft company. Under U.S. law, the Treasury must authorize an export license for all Kfir sales.

U.S. officials said the decision on the Kfir sale would have to come before the National Security Council. They predicted that the chances were good that the Treasury's opposition would be rejected.

Row over Arens

Who's in charge on Soviet Jewry?

By BENNY MORRIS
ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
and DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporters

A sharp rift over his responsibilities yesterday marred Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens' first day in the post-rotation government.

The Prime Minister's Office denied that Premier Shamir appointed Arens as the minister in charge of efforts for Soviet Jewry. And Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur said last night that such an appointment "would be detrimental."

Arens' spokesman said yesterday that he had already begun working as the minister responsible for Soviet Jews and that Shamir, in a meeting with Arens yesterday morning, explicitly asked Arens to "lead" and "manage" the handling of the subject.

Arens met yesterday with World Jewish Congress leader Edgar Bronfman and with Yosef Mendelovich, who heads the Soviet Jewry Information Centre. A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said that while Shamir has long intended to delegate the subject to Arens, he did not do so at yesterday's meeting. The two merely "discussed the matter," the spokesman said.

At yesterday's meeting, Shamir did give Arens responsibility for Israeli Arabs. This role had been taken for the past two years by Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman.

Tsur said the pre-rotation status quo should remain intact. Shamir had committed himself to this in his memorandum of understanding with Foreign Minister Peres last week, the absorption minister said.

Tsur said this meant the prime minister and the foreign minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Gorbachev slams 'wild' U.S. actions

MOSCOW. — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last night lashed out at the U.S. in a televised speech, describing Tuesday's U.S. expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats as "wild and outrageous."

Just before the speech, the Kremlin ordered five more American diplomats to leave the country, and announced sweeping restrictions on the American mission in the Soviet Union.

In his address, which diplomats said was harsher towards the Reagan administration than his last televised speech two days after the summit, Gorbachev reiterated his view that President Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defence programme is the main obstacle to an arms-control pact.

This latest expulsion order brought to 10 the number of American diplomats ordered out of the country since Sunday in the superpowers' latest round of tit-for-tat expulsions, which began when the U.S. ordered out 25 Soviet personnel from their UN mission on September 25. The U.S. said the 25 were using their base in New York for espionage.

The new Soviet restrictions seem aimed at limiting U.S. embassy and consular operations in the Soviet Union in the same manner as the American expulsion order does for the Soviet missions in the U.S.

In addition, the U.S. embassy will be severely taxed by a Kremlin order that removes all 260 of its Soviet employees, such as drivers, translators and maids.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said there are 225 American diplomats accredited in Moscow and 26 in Leningrad — the exact level imposed on Soviets in the U.S.

Tass, meanwhile reported yesterday that Adolf Tolkachev, a Russian scientific worker sentenced to death for spying for the U.S. has been executed.

The death sentence of "the traitor Tolkachev" was announced September 7, amid the furor over American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, accused by the Soviets of working for U.S. intelligence.

According to an official statement, Tolkachev "maintained spying links with American intelligence agents using their diplomatic cover in Moscow."

The Soviet authorities this year have accused several Moscow-based Americans of spying, and named their alleged Soviet contacts.

In other developments, NATO leaders meeting in Scotland yesterday "fully endorsed" the U.S. stance at the Reykjavik summit, and urged the Soviet Union not to link missile cutbacks in Europe to the U.S. abandonment of Star Wars.



British Defence Secretary George Younger (left), Nato Secretary-General Lord Carrington and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger listen during a meeting of the Nato Nuclear Planning Group held yesterday at Gleneagles, Scotland. The ministers endorsed President Reagan's stand at the Reykjavik summit. (Below) In a television speech yesterday evening, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirms that the summit has opened the way to agreements on nuclear disarmament. (Reuter telephotos)

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Lahad doubts Berri's faction holds airman

Jerusalem Post Defence Reporter

MARJAYOUN. — "Amal leader Nabih Berri has not asked for the release of any Shi'ite prisoners. If he does make such a request, we will consider it," the commander of the South Lebanese Army, Gen. Antoine Lahad, told Israeli military correspondents yesterday.

"To my mind, Berri is not interested in any prisoner swap because he does not control that faction in Amal which is holding the captured Israeli Air Force navigator."

He thus is in no position to make such demands," Lahad said.

Referring to the conditions in El-Khiyyam prison, which Berri referred to in his press conference in Beirut, Lahad said that there were about 200 prisoners there, most of whom were accused of endangering the security of the South Lebanese Security Zone. He said they were jailed after their cases had been brought before an SLA officers committee, in accordance with Lebanese military law.

Nurses lash Treasury

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The hospital nurses' leaders last night accused the Treasury of "sabotaging" the renewed negotiations over their working conditions and announced that they would abandon the hospitals for a number of shifts today, tomorrow and on Shabbat.

They will leave all wards except for the neo-natal, premature baby, and dialysis units from 3 p.m. today until 7 a.m. tomorrow; from 3 p.m. — 11 p.m. tomorrow; and from 3 p.m. — 11 p.m. on Shabbat.

Unlike previous walkouts, the nurses will also abandon psychiatric and geriatric wards. They will continue to staff the Rambam Hospital unit with the liver-transplant patient. Emergency teams of nurses will also be held in reserve in all hospitals.

The nurses charged that all their proposals for the establishment of day-care centres for young children, and for a shorter work week were rejected out of hand. (Arbeli, page 4)

'Bus 18' bombers arrested

Security agencies and the Jerusalem police said yesterday they have arrested a terror cell in Jerusalem suspected of bombing a No. 18 bus in Jerusalem's Beit Hakerem neighborhood in December 1983.

In that attack, six passengers, including several children, were killed, and 50 were wounded.

The cell was arrested as a result of the questioning of the suspects in last week's grenade attack on the participants in the Givati Brigade ceremony outside the Dung Gate of the Old City. These suspects are affiliated with Fatah and live in Bethlehem, Ramallah and Jerusalem, sources said. (Ithm.)



A Haifa resident enjoys a trip to Tel Aviv's Yarkon Park yesterday. During sukkot the Haifa municipality organized trips around the country of 2,200 elderly residents of the city. (Israel Sun)

Liver patient in stable condition

Surgeon: Public will decide future of transplants

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mira Schichmanter, the first person to have a liver-transplant operation in Israel, came out of the anesthetic last night and talked for short periods with members of her family. But the family understood that she has a long struggle ahead

before her recovery is certain.

Dr. Yigal Kam, who led the Rambam Hospital team here that performed the 18-hour operation, was cheered by the hospital staff when he made a statement to the press yesterday.

"It is up to the public whether liver transplants can become a routine

operation to save lives in Israel," he said. "The public's willingness to donate organs, rather than the transplant surgeons, will determine the future of transplants."

Kam, his hair unruly and eyes bloodshot after the long operation, made a statement before returning to the operating theatre to transplant one of the liver donor's kidneys into another patient.

The second kidney and the two corneas of the donor — 19-year-old soldier Revital Brand of Kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'amakim — were also removed with her family's permission. She died in a road accident Tuesday morning, and was buried yesterday.

Brand's parents had pleaded to keep their identity a secret, but it was published yesterday by one of the morning tabloids.

The second kidney was taken to Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva by Dr. Zaki Shapiro who observed the liver-transplant operation. He later

transplanted the kidney into a patient at Beilinson.

The corneas were stored at Beilinson for future transplants.

It was learned that the donor's heart was made available to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, which has been authorized in principle to do heart transplants, but they did not accept it.

RELATED STORIES, Page 2 and 4.

Former chief rabbi Shlomo Goren revealed yesterday that the Health Ministry had consulted him prior to the operation and that he had given his wholehearted approval. The chief rabbis, while praying for the patient, expressed their concern about the removal of the donor's organ, before death had been established according to the halacha.

Fear of zealots kept transplant hush-hush

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fear that ultra-Orthodox Jews might try to prevent Israel's first liver transplant from taking place motivated the Health Ministry to keep the operation secret, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Only three Health Ministry officials — Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino, director-general Dan Michaeli and hospital services head Moshe Mashiah knew about it in advance. They also consulted beforehand with former health minister Mordechai Gur, who this summer approved the transplant procedure in principle.

The story broke Tuesday night when a Rambam Hospital official leaked it to an Ithm reporter to whom he reportedly "owed a favour." The official was roundly berated by the ministry.

Since the ultra-Orthodox, as well as the Chief Rabbinate, say that taking a liver from a dying patient whose heart is beating, but whose brain is dead, violates halacha, the ministry feared opposition.

They remembered the days when ultra-Orthodox groups tried to snatch the bodies of deceased persons in Jerusalem to prevent autopsies.

The Health Ministry spokesman said that if another similar case — in which a patient would certainly die unless he or she received the transplanted organ — were to present itself, the ministry would authorize another transplant.

"We would like to receive the approval of the Chief Rabbinate, and we will eventually get it, but it is not against the law to do such procedures without their permission," said the spokesman.

The ministry was pleasantly surprised by the "mild reaction" of the chief rabbis to the news of the transplant, and saw their wishes for Mira Schichmanter's complete recovery as a "positive sign."

The ministry purposely sent doctors from other hospitals and other fields — including Dr. Zaki Shapiro, a kidney-transplant expert — to take part in the operation so that more local doctors could learn the procedure.



Dr. Yigal Kam, who led the liver-transplant team at Haifa's Rambam Hospital. (Israel Sun)

Rival group boycotts Jerusalem chess tourney

By EDWARD GROSSMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An international chess tournament slated for Jerusalem next month at the same time as the Chess Olympics in the United Arab Emirates is being boycotted by the Israel Chess Federation, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

The Jerusalem event, organized by the breakaway Israel Chess Players Organization, is meant to draw attention from the UAE tournament, from which Israeli players have been excluded. Several top players, including Grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi, are to take part in the Jerusalem matches.

The Chess Olympics are sponsored by the International Chess Federation (Fide), of which the Israel Chess Federation (ICF) is a member.

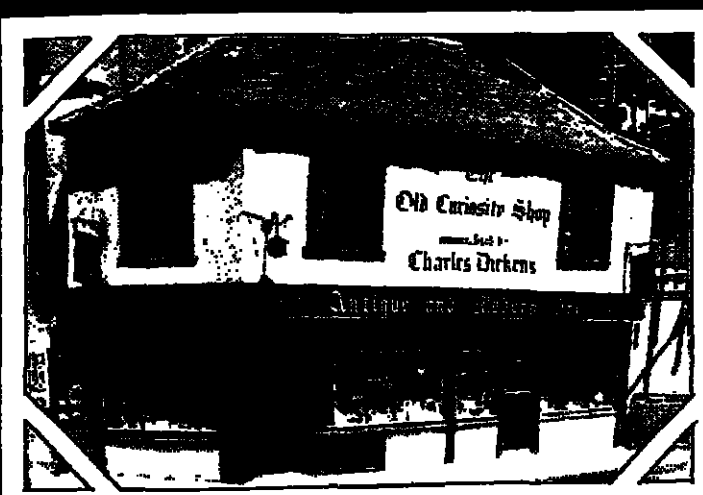
According to a letter dated September 30 and sent by ICF president Ya'acov Hadassi to Korchnoi in Switzerland, the Jerusalem tournament "is not organized and recognized by the ICF. As a consequence of this fact the tournament will not be available for any title requests or ratings." This position is supported, of course, by the Fide.

By denying the tournament recognition, the ICF may discourage players of top rank from participating in the event.

In a letter of reply last week, Korchnoi said he was "shattered to the depth of my heart" by Hadassi's letter. Korchnoi said the Fide decision to hold the Olympics in the UAE had "a clear political meaning" — to isolate Israel. He asked Hadassi to recognize the Jerusalem event, or resign.

Meanwhile, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland are to stay away from the Olympics in protest against the banning of Israel.

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	23.10.86	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	7	10	11
BELGIUM	7	10	11
BUSINESS AIRS	11	12	13
CHICAGO	11	12	13
COPENHAGEN	7	10	11
FRANKFURT	7	10	11
GENEVA	7	10	11
HELSINKI	7	10	11
HONG KONG	25	27	28
JERUSALEM	11	12	13
LONDON	11	12	13
MADRID	11	12	13
MONTREAL	7	10	11
NEW YORK	7	10	11
PARIS	7	10	11
SAO PAULO	11	12	13
STOCKHOLM	7	10	11
TORONTO	7	10	11
ZURICH	7	10	11

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Humidity
Jerusalem	50	14-22	50
Golan	50	14-22	50
Nahariya	55	16-26	55
Safed	50	12-20	50
Haifa Port	60	16-26	60
Tiberias	50	16-26	50
Nazareth	50	16-24	50
Afula	55	14-27	55
Shomron	50	12-24	50
Tel Aviv	74	17-25	74
B-G Airport	66	15-26	66
Jericho	52	16-31	52
Gaza	58	18-26	58
Beerseba	49	18-27	49
Eilat	25	18-31	25

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Tel Aviv-Yaffo Rotary club will not meet for its weekly luncheon today.

Shamir honour guest of Polish orchestra

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Shamir will be the guest of honor at the performance by the Polish Chamber Orchestra next month, it was announced yesterday by impresario Pinhas Postel.
Having cancelled its scheduled appearance at the last Israel Festival, the ensemble from Poland is to make its first concert tour of Israel on November 13-19. The orchestra will perform in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Beerseba, Rehovot and at two kibbutzim, Kfar Blum and Ein Haseib.
The two programmes consist of works by Bach, Correlli, Vivaldi, Mozart, Dvorak, Tchaikovsky and Lutoslawski. The performances will be conducted by Jerzy Maksymiuk, with Krzysztof Jakowicz the violin soloist.

Peres meets leading Japanese party man

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Foreign Minister Peres met yesterday with visiting deputy leader of Japan's Social-Democratic Party Tatsu Nagasawa. He urged that Japan end its cooperation with the Arab economic boycott against Israel and expressed the hope that trade ties would improve.

Italy beats Israel, 92-81

Post Sports Staff
Italy last night defeated Israel 92-81 in a friendly basketball international in Caserta. The Italians led 41-34 at the half.
Doron Jamchee with 27 points and Lavon Mercer with 21 were Israel's high scorers.

Acre Fringe Theatre Festival

At last, something fantastic

By NAOMI DOUDAI
ACRE. — *Mizmor le David* (Psalm of David) is at last something in this year's festival I can call fantastic. A midsummer's nightmare in Tel Aviv's Independence Park, haunted by homosexuals, but not perverted by homosexuality, the play is a celebration of the spirit of Sodom and Gomorrah as it is treated with compassion, frankness, humor, and unadorned despair in Tamir Greenberg's text that ranges from a kind of poetry of decadence, to naughty numbers and bar-room blues (Shosh Reisman). Drag queens, cats like Caprice, *chachachach*, psychopaths, and Yekke decadence acted out with equal polish and panache. The skilled and sophisticated direction is Jack Messenger, a recent immigrant from Canada. His *Mizmor* is bound to be the hit of the year.
Or (Sina), by contrast, the local lesbians in Anouka Shamir's play — (director Hila Eilam) did not live up to the same standards. Musically (Noga Eshed) more successful than dramatically, this is a retrospect of a father-daughter rupture ending in forbidden love. With a female playing the father figure, transference

HOME NEWS

More talks on the Lavi

Israelis at Pentagon meeting

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — A senior Israeli Defence Ministry official has formally participated in the Pentagon committee looking into possible alternatives to the development of the Lavi jet fighter, U.S. officials said yesterday, describing this as an "unprecedented" development in U.S.-Israeli military relations.
In recent months, they said, the head of the Defence Ministry's purchasing mission in New York, Avraham Ben-Yosef, has taken part in several inter-agency meetings on the Lavi at the Pentagon.

Those sessions are chaired by the Deputy Under-Secretary of Defence for Policy and Resources, Dov Zakheim, who earlier this year completed a Pentagon study showing that the Lavi would cost Israel \$22 million, compared to the \$16.5m. projected by Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI).

By December, Zakheim and his group are expected to submit to Israel a formal set of proposals aimed at convincing Israel to drop its planned production of 300 Lavis

over the next 20 years. The Pentagon remains convinced that the Lavi programme is simply too expensive for Israel.

Instead, the U.S. would like Israel to consider alternatives, such as the possible co-production in Israel of a new plane consisting of an F-16 airframe with Lavi-inspired avionics.

Zakheim's group has reportedly been considering various other proposals which would be extremely attractive to Israeli officials.

The decision to allow Ben-Yosef to participate in the Pentagon discussions was designed in large measure to reassure Israel of the Reagan administration's good intentions in moving ahead with the alternatives study. Zakheim, who personally has come under criticism in Israel for his earlier cost estimates, pushed for Ben-Yosef's participation, which was not opposed.

Meanwhile, the General Accounting Office, a "watchdog" arm of the U.S. Congress, is in the midst of completing its own study on the costs of the Lavi. Its final conclusion remains unclear.

Administration officials and Con-

gressional sources yesterday disputed a report broadcast on Israel Radio that the GAO's figures supported Israel's position. They said that the GAO report was still incomplete and that no decisions have yet been reached. They insisted that it would probably take at least another month for a draft report to be released.

Officials in Israel could not confirm the radio report, and said they had received no report from the GAO.

There have been unsubstantiated rumours circulating in Washington, recent days that the GAO submitted a preliminary report to Israel.

It would be highly unusual, however, for the GAO to make the results of such a sensitive study available to a foreign government before the Congress and the Pentagon had a chance to look at them.

Meanwhile, sources at the IAI say that the project is going ahead full steam and that the Lavi's flight-control systems will be integrated into the airframe in 21 working days. The Lavi's maiden flight should follow a short time after that, somewhere around early December.

SOVIET JEWRY

(Continued from Page One)

were jointly responsible for contacts with the Soviets and Washington. The absorption minister, he said, was responsible for "the public Israeli side" meaning absorption of Soviet immigrants, the work of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry and so on.

"It would be ridiculous for the prime minister and the foreign minister now to hand over their responsibilities in this sphere to Arens. It is mainly a foreign-policy issue today."

Labour ministers are worried by Arens's known hard-line stance on Soviet Jewry. Before and during the August meeting in Helsinki between Israeli and Soviet diplomats, Arens said Israel should get Soviet concessions on Jewish emigration before agreeing to meet Soviet officials or to re-establish ties with the Kremlin.

This position was implicitly rejected at the time by Shamir, then foreign minister.

The Labour ministers — and possibly Shamir, too — fear that Israeli efforts to renew relations with Moscow, and perhaps to obtain concessions on emigration, might be damaged by Arens's line.

It was unclear last night whether Arens would change policy on Israeli Arabs or replace Yosef Ginat, Weizman's assistant for Arab affairs.

Soviet Arab leaders have expressed concern that Arens will not devote as much time to their issues as Weizman did. But Arens's spokesman denied the minister would slight the subject.

Murder suspect remanded again

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Gitit Zahavi, suspected of murdering her husband Yosef Israelov, was remanded in custody yesterday for another 15 days, despite her attorney's protests that the police are subjecting her to a "humiliating" interrogation.

Her attorney Meir Ziv claimed that the police were trying to "break her" by not letting her visit with family or exercise in the courtyard of the lock-up. He proposed that she be kept under house arrest.

Judge Binyamin Kohlet noted in extending her remand that the Israelov murder is "one of the most difficult cases to solve."

On Tuesday, a second suspect, 61-year-old Yosef Molar, was remanded into custody by the court. He was held briefly in connection with murder several months ago, but was released for lack of evidence.

Kimche to head WJC panel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former director-general of the Foreign Ministry David Kimche, has accepted an offer from Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, to be the chairman of an Israeli Council on Foreign Relations.

The council will operate under the auspices of the WJC and will function along the lines of the American Council on Foreign Relations. It will serve as a platform for foreign statesmen and ambassadors to deliver

statements on foreign policy. Its director will be Avi Becker, the executive director of the Israel branch of the WJC.

WJC sources also reported that Bronfman and WJC Secretary-General Israel Singer yesterday had a telephone conversation with former prime minister Menachem Begin. He reportedly congratulated them on their campaign to expose the Nazi past of Austrian president Kurt Waldheim, and encouraged them to continue in their task "as a duty to the Jewish people."

Wage accord for Bank Leumi

Post Economic Staff

A long-delayed wage accord between Bank Leumi and its employees was reached yesterday, the bank announced last night.

Leumi said the pact, which will add 5 per cent to its total wage bill, would be implemented gradually, starting next month. By January, the increase will be fully in effect.

Gross wages for the lowest level of employees will go up to NIS 700 a month. In addition, all employees will be granted a linked but interest-free loan.

The 13-month credit will be for

between NIS 750 and NIS 3,000, depending on the employee's grade.

In addition, a spokesman said, Leumi and the works committee agreed to begin talks at the beginning of next week about "efficiency measures", the generally accepted euphemism for staff cutbacks. They are expected to come through a combination of dismissals and early retirements.

A Leumi spokesman said the board of directors' decision last month to cut the salaries of top management would be implemented next month. He said their pay would be reduced by 10-20 per cent.

Sharon: IDF presence at Dung Gate

Jerusalem Post Staff

Immediately after the attack on the Givati Brigade at Dung Gate in Jerusalem last week, Israel should have "cleared away" houses in the area and established an army "presence" there, Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said last night.

Speaking on Israel TV's *Moked* interview programme, Sharon also did not deny that he might run against Prime Minister Shamir in the next internal elections in Herut, for

party leader, and insisted that party elections should be held "as soon as possible."

He praised the unity government for "its ability to sit together and debate issues." But in reference to the attack on the synagogue in Istanbul in September, he said, "No cabinet, not one led by Ben-Gurion, nor one led by Begin, would have allowed such an attack to pass without discussing it fully and reaching relevant decisions, something this cabinet has yet to do."

Amal besieges Palestinian camp

TYRE (Renter). — Fighting between Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinians flared before dawn yesterday at a refugee camp near here.

An Amal militia source said two militiamen were wounded when Palestinian gunmen tried to storm an Amal checkpoint at the entrance to the Rashidiyah camp, which houses about 20,000 Palestinians on the outskirts of Tyre.

Amal reimposed a siege of the camp early yesterday, a week after it

was partially lifted to allow the evacuation of wounded, he said. Scores of refugees have since fled Rashidiyah for fear of further clashes.

The source said two Palestinians were killed in the latest fighting. But Palestinian sources said none of their men had died, although three were injured.

Police said the two sides began exchanging heavy fire with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades at midnight. The fighting subsided at dawn into sporadic sniping.

A rave for the Red Series

The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra's Red Series got under way last night, and to judge by the performance conducted by Roger Norrington of Great Britain, who is the chief guest conductor of the series, the music lovers have a great deal to look forward to. The conductor has a way of getting to the very expressive nerve of the pieces from the Baroque and classical repertory he conducts.

The slow movements, never heavy, radiate poetry and immediacy of feeling, while the fast sections, bright and crisp, remain graceful and elegant — as in Haydn's Symphony no. 25 — or contain inner strength and drive, as in the composer's late Symphony no. 101.

The stylish articulation provides as remarkable example as any of musicological research serving artistic ends.

In the concertos, the balance proved impeccable — not a mean feat when accompanying an unamplified harpsichord.

The orchestra performed with a winning dedication, even if it did not always stand up to the conductor's demands. The tone of violins in particular lacked homogeneity and finesse. Still, they obviously tried and achieved a truly enjoyable performance.

The Bach D-minor harpsichord concerto demands a great deal of stamina; it is essentially a large-scale composition, the limited sonorities notwithstanding. German harpsichordist Hannelore Umrh gave the work a generally correct and sometimes involved reading.

ELI KAREV

SURGEON

(Continued from Page One)

and nurses and six back-up staff, who were trained here and abroad, without whom he could not have done it.

The 18-hour duration was not unusual and there had been no complications during the operation, he said.

As the operation drew to a close, the newly planted liver started working, secreting bile, which Kam considered an encouraging sign.

Asked about the halachic problems, Health Minister Shoshana Arbel-Amosino said that "now is the time for praying for the patient's recovery and not for going into that question." She also praised the donor's family for their "courageous" agreement "in the terrible hour of their bereavement" to let their daughter's organs be used to save the lives of others.

The chief nurse in the operation, 38-year-old Maya Scherman, said that while she was happy to have been on Israel's first liver-transplant team, "we've done more complicated operations at Rambam."

Kam said that as soon as a donor became available, they had to choose from a list of transplant candidates and picked Schichman because her tissue pattern was most compatible. The remaining candidates must continue to wait.



A demonstration in identification with Soviet Jewry was held yesterday in Jerusalem, with marchers starting out from the Liberty Bell Park. The rally was addressed by Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens and by Minister of Immigrant Absorption Ya'acov Tsur. These two participants hold pictures of Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein, for whose health concern was expressed. (Brian Hendler)

Doctor to be tried for extracting kidneys

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A doctor who extracted kidneys for transplantation without securing permission of the deceased's family will be brought to trial in Petah Tikva on Sunday.

In the first such trial in Israel, Dr. Alexander Yufim of Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva will face charges of violating section 6 of the Anatomy and Pathology Law.

Yufim allegedly took the kidneys from the body of Oded Sharabi of Ramat Gan, a yeshiva student who was injured in a traffic accident near Nablus on January 14, 1983.

His family claims that he was in Beilinson Hospital for a week and on January 20 was pronounced dead. The next day they discovered Shar-

abi's kidneys had been extracted for transplantation.

The family also says that a Beilinson Hospital official confirmed to them in writing that "the kidneys had been removed without the permission of the family and despite the fact that the family had previously expressed their opposition to an operation."

Charges were filed against Yufim following a complaint lodged by the ultra-Orthodox "Committee for Safeguarding Human Dignity."

A spokesman for the committee told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that they "are not seeking punishment for the doctor. We just want all the doctors to know that the law must be obeyed."

Tiberias girl needs kidney transplant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An eight-year-old Tiberias girl who looks more like a child of three needs an urgent kidney transplant abroad to save her life.

Etti Asraf, daughter of Rabbi Shaul Asraf, suffers from cystinosis, a congenital disease involving amino acid deposits in internal organs, which slows growth and can be fatal. Dialysis cannot deal with the blockage of the kidneys, and thus a transplant is required. Three hospitals in the U.S. and France have agreed to do the operation, but the price is many thousands of dollars.

Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to the Tiberias branch of Bank Discount, account number 166066.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Etti Asraf

Ivory Coast to discuss embassy problem

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Ivory Coast's cabinet and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny will discuss on Sunday the Arab foreign ministers' resolution condemning Abidjan for moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

But Israeli officials say they do not believe that the Ivory Coast will cave in. "They gave us their word" and "they are men of honour," said the officials in Jerusalem.

The Arab foreign ministers, meeting in Tunis on Monday, said in a communiqué that the Arab states should sever their ties with any country that moved its embassy to Jerusalem or recognised Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Israeli officials described as "inaccurate" reports yesterday from Abidjan stating that, taking heed of the Arab warning, the Ivory Coast has decided to comply and move its embassy back to Tel Aviv. "The Ivory Coast has no such intention and the reports about this are untrue," they said.

The officials thought that the Ivory Coast leaders could well take offence at the Tunis declaration and denounce it.

But the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported from Paris yesterday that Houphouet-Boigny had indeed already decided on the transfer of the embassy back to Tel Aviv. The report said that the Ivory Coast president spoke with Morocco's King Hassan before taking his decision.

The report quoted Ivory Coast Information Minister Simon Ake as saying that Abidjan opposes Israel's "annexation" of East Jerusalem and as calling upon the Arab states to reconsider their decision to break off ties with the Ivory Coast.

Suspected Ramat Gan rapist named

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — The man accused of being the "Ramat Gan rapist" was identified yesterday as 36-year-old Danny Katz.

The Tel Aviv District Court permitted the publication of Katz's name yesterday for the first time. But at the request of prosecution, the judge prohibited publication of the suspect's picture or of identifying details that could interfere with the continuing investigation against him.

Katz, from Ramat Gan, is married and has two daughters. He was charged Tuesday with two rapes and three attempted rapes.

Aluf Yaron has 'no problems' in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Aluf Amos Yaron, the Israel Embassy's military attaché, said yesterday that he has so far encountered "no problem" in dealing with U.S. officials since arriving in Washington last summer.

But Yaron, in a telephone interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, declined to comment directly on an Israeli newspaper report that the U.S. was irritated by his appointment because of his "indirect" role in the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Yaron served as commander of the Israeli forces in Beirut at the time of the massacre in September 1982.

The Friends Of The IDF mourns the passing of
FRIDA SCHLANK LAPIN
beloved mother of our dear friends,
Judy Gorodetzki and Arny Yanowicz.
May her memory be for a blessing.

The Soldiers Welfare Association extends its deepest condolences to
Judy Gorodetzki and Arny Yanowicz
on the passing of their mother
FRIDA SCHLANK LAPIN

On the 13th anniversary of their falling in the Yom Kippur War, a memorial service for the late
DUDI (David) SILBOWITZ
and
NEIL FREED
will be held at Kibbutz Yizreel cemetery at 3.30 p.m. on
Sunday, October 26, 1986
The Families
and Beit Yizreel

On the fifth anniversary of the passing of
Prof. VITALY RUBIN
a memorial service will be held on Monday, October 27, 1986
at 3 p.m. at the cemetery in Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.

Rose Ettinger Fund
Janusz Korczak Lodge, B'nai B'rith

Civil Defence Exercise This Evening
In the Acre, Nahariya and Rosh Hanikra Areas
A Civil Defence exercise will be held tonight, Thursday, October 23, between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m. in the Acre, Nahariya and Rosh Hanikra town areas.
There will be simulated firing during the course of the exercise. Traffic routes will be closed off and sirens will be sounded. In case of an actual alert, sirens will be sounded on an ascending/descending scale.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our beloved
AVRAHAM LEVINSON
a tombstone unveiling ceremony will be held at 3 p.m.
on Monday, October 27, 1986.
His friends and those who cherish his memory are requested to assemble at the entrance to the Har Hazeitim cemetery, Jerusalem (near the Inter-Continental Hotel).

The Family



Australian Nicholas Feteris parachuting 116 metres from the torch of the Statue of Liberty last week. The stuntman landed safely but was arrested for trespassing and parachuting without a licence. (Reuters telephoto)

Whites' Church attacks apartheid

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP). — The nation's main white Dutch Reformed Church yesterday denounced apartheid as an ethical error, a major break from the church's past support for race separation.

The church synod adopted a compromise resolution that stopped short of declaring apartheid a sin or a heresy, as overseas Dutch Reformed Church bodies have done.

Earlier in the week the synod adopted other resolutions departing from past doctrine, including opening their churches to all members, regardless of race, if local church councils approve.

However, that step did not include abolishing the four separate branches of the church for whites, blacks, Asians and people of mixed race.

The Afrikaans-language Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church) is the largest of three Reformed Church groups in the country, with 970,000 white followers in a white population of nearly five million.

Religious analysts say the church has considerable influence over the policies of the ruling National Party. President P.W. Botha has declared apartheid "outdated," and declared



Students in Harare, Zimbabwe, shout slogans against South Africa yesterday in the wake of the death in an air crash of Mozambique President Samora Machel. (AFP telephoto)

that all races must be given a say in government in an as yet undefined future system that protects the rights of whites and other minorities.

Just one person objected in a group of 400 clerics and elders in the synod's vote on the compromise resolution on apartheid in church policy.

The document said: "The church is convinced that forced separation of people cannot be seen as a prescription from the Bible. Such an attempt to justify it from the Bible must be recognized as an error and rejected."

"The church is convinced that the use of apartheid as a socio-political

system which causes injustice to people and incorrectly gives one group preference over the other cannot be accepted on Christian ethical grounds because it militates against brotherly love and justice, and inevitably affects the human dignity of all those involved," the document added.

Noting that other social and political factors contributed to racial discrimination, the resolution said, "inasmuch as the church and its members have a share in this, it confesses it with great humility and remorse."

Earlier, the synod agreed to resume its membership in the International Reformed Ecumenical Synod, two years after the church leaders withdrew from the body when it declared the South African branch an accomplice of apartheid.

The vote on the church's attitude toward apartheid marked a compromise between right-wing members who wanted no mention of apartheid, and liberal members who wanted a much harsher condemnation.

The church has long been at odds with English-speaking Protestant churches, most of them aligned in the South African Council of Churches, an outspoken critic of apartheid.

Exodus of U.S. firms doesn't faze Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — While major U.S. companies announce their withdrawal from South Africa, the local affiliates they will leave behind are hanging out signs that read "business as usual."

Business experts largely concur. They are worried by the long-term effects on the U.S.-South Africa relations, but say this week's rush of disinvestment decisions, cushioned by assisted sales to local investors or employees will be more symbolic than meaningful.

Warner Communications group yesterday became the third U.S. company this week to announce its withdrawal, following International Business Machines (IBM) and General Motors (GM).

In the cases of IBM and GM, the parent companies will give crucial financial help in the changeovers and probably even their names will continue to appear everywhere in South Africa.

Recent U.S. congressional action prohibits all further U.S. investment after November 12. Experts esti-

mate total U.S. investment in South Africa has dropped about \$1 billion to \$1.5b. in the past five years.

South Africa's financial newspaper, *Business Day*, said in an editorial that U.S. companies were now trying to preserve their markets by "spinning off local operations which are intended to serve as conduits for American exports into South Africa."

Analysts said the South African government was also hardening its resolve to overcome disinvestment damage and reorganize the economy to withstand siege.

The *Star*, Johannesburg's major newspaper, said yesterday the November 12 deadline had prompted huge inflows of money into South Africa as American companies scrambled to reorganize their equity or financial structure there.

Honeywell, the fourth largest U.S. computer firm also intends selling its operations in South Africa, a Honeywell official confirmed here yesterday.

Hindawi 'no dupe'

By DAVID HOROWITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Italian authorities believe that accused El Al bomber Nezar Hindawi is a leading terrorist and took his plan to assassinate Prime Minister Thatcher with utmost seriousness, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

In a letter smuggled from jail to his cousin Hawdi in Italy in May, Hindawi directed that Thatcher be assassinated in Israel on May 24, according to informed sources. The letter was intercepted by the Italian police.

Hindawi has claimed in his trial here that he was duped into trying to smuggle a bomb onto an El Al jumbo on April 17 this year in the bag of his unsuspecting girlfriend Ann Murphy.

But *The Post* has learned that Italian anti-terror agents believe that Hindawi, far from being a dupe, is one of the leaders of the Jordanian Revolutionary Movement. The group is said to oppose King Hussein's moderate approach to Israel and to be associated with Syria.

Hindawi's letter to Hawdi might well have been acted on by other leaders of his movement.

Hawdi was arrested in Italy on June 16. There is no evidence that he committed a specific criminal act in Italy. But he has been charged with being a "member of an armed criminal band."

Hindawi's letter directed that Thatcher be assassinated and that four Israeli prisoners said to be held by the Palestinians be exchanged for him and his brother, who is imprisoned in West Germany.

Hawdi was told to fly to Damascus and contact terrorist leader Ahmed Jibril to arrange the exchange.

In Hindawi's trial yesterday, Justice Mars-Jones scorned his "two alternative defences," telling the Old Bailey jury that they made "no sense."

Hindawi's bomb, the prosecution alleges, was to have been detonated by a timing device and small charge hidden in a calculator, also found in his girlfriend's bag.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Tories win damages in BBC libel suit

LONDON (Reuters). — The BBC came under strong attack by members of the ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday after it agreed to pay libel damages to two Tory politicians accused in a BBC television programme of links with the far right.

At a brief High Court hearing in London, the BBC, which is publicly-funded but run independently under a state charter, accepted that the allegations against the two Tories were "false and should not have been included in the programme."

The parliamentarians received apologies and £20,000 (£28,700) each. The BBC also agreed to pay their legal costs, which totalled \$345,000.



Chilean President Augusto Pinochet greets well-wishers on Tuesday during a visit to Antofagasta. (AFP telephoto)

Indian film workers protest gov't taxes

BOMBAY (AFP). — Nearly 50,000 workers of the local multi-billion dollar film industry held a massive rally here Tuesday in an unprecedented show of strength against a recent hike in government taxes.

The 16km. procession to the government secretariat climaxed an 11-day-old work stoppage in the film industry that has cost the Indian government more than \$200,000 daily in lost revenue.

But the cinema workers' protest failed to move the Maharashtra government, which announced it would only act after a special committee appointed to look into the demands submitted its report.

Fritz Hochwaelder, writer, at 75

ZURICH (AP). — Fritz Hochwaelder, noted Austrian-born writer and dramatist died Monday night following a heart attack. He was 75.

Hochwaelder, of Jewish descent, emigrated to Switzerland after the Anschluss of Austria. His parents died in Nazi concentration camps.

The themes of repression and terror figured in several of his works which included *Das Heilige Experiment* (the sacred experiment).

Last April he was made honorary citizen of his native Vienna, together with the Bulgarian-born Nobel-prize winner Elias Canetti.

'Gaddafi'-brand cocaine

FOSTER CITY (AFP). — Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, not exactly a popular figure in the U.S., is making repeated appearances here on packets of cocaine.

Police seized 174 packets of cocaine containing 172 kilos of the drug worth about \$30 million in a house here Tuesday and found many of them were illustrated with pictures of Gaddafi.

A police spokesman said the photos "appeared to have been clipped from magazines" by one of the drug traffickers "who apparently was a fan of Gaddafi."

On September 11, police found pictures of the Libyan leader on packets of cocaine worth \$4 million in a seasonal worker's camp in Santa Clara, California, where they arrested seven people.

ENTERTAINMENT — The average American household is expected to spend \$520 entertaining itself this year on such things as buying a fancier television set or spending an evening at the theatre, a private consulting firm said in New York.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Palestinian group says it killed PLO man

BEIRUT (Reuters). — An unknown Palestinian group said yesterday it was responsible for killing a PLO official in Athens on Tuesday.

An anonymous caller told an international news agency in Beirut that the "Palestinian Revenge Organization — Deir Yassin Unit" had executed Moudar Abu Ghazala. The PLO identified Ghazala as chief of the Palestinian naval forces.

The caller, who spoke Arabic with a Palestinian accent, said Ghazala was "one of the symbol's of Arafat's gang because of his dirty role in attempting to smuggle Yemeni Jews to our occupied Palestine."

A PLO statement Tuesday accused the Mossad of the murder.

Egyptian settlements near Libyan border

Jerusalem Post Staff The Egyptian government has decided to establish 17 new military settlements in the western desert region separating Egypt from Libya, the Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* reported Tuesday.

Observers said that the move, announced by Egyptian Defence Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, could be seen as part of an overall Egyptian defence strategy vis-a-vis Libya.

Iranian leaders fly to Libya

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolutionary Guards Minister Mohsen Rafiqdoust left Teheran yesterday for Libya to expand "fraternal relations," Iran's official news agency reported.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Velayati as saying the Iranians will also discuss "plots of international arrogance against Libya," with Libyan leaders. The term is used by Iran to refer to the superpowers, particularly the U.S.

Djibouti urges Arabs to resume Egyptian ties

CAIRO (Reuters). — Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah, paying a two-day visit to Egypt, urged Arab countries yesterday to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Angolan rebel hails U.S. aid

STRASBOURG, France (AFP). — Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA guerrillas fighting Angola's leftist government, yesterday praised U.S. aid to his movement, saying weapons provided earlier this year by Washington had enabled it to shoot down 29 government aircraft.

Savimbi's comments at a news conference followed a controversial address to conservative members of the European Parliament, in which he called for negotiations to end Angola's protracted civil war.

It was the clearest indication yet by the Angolan rebel leader that his forces had received shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles as part of a \$15 million covert aid package from the U.S.

Soviet pair visits airman hurt in Machel crash

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — A Soviet diplomat serving in the Soviet embassy in Maputo yesterday visited the Soviet flight engineer injured in the plane crash that killed Mozambican president Samora Machel, the South African foreign ministry said.

Staunchly anti-communist South Africa, which has no relations with the Soviet Union, allowed the diplomat, Nikolai Karpenko, and Nadejda Novoselova, wife of flight engineer Vladimir Novoselov, to make the trip from Maputo, the Mozambican capital.

Novoselov, who suffered a badly broken leg and head injuries was transferred from a local hospital near the crash site to the military hospital in Pretoria.

He was one of 10 survivors of Sunday night's crash that killed Machel and 33 others, including several senior Mozambican officials of the Marxist government and four other Soviet crew members of the Soviet Tupolev 134B jet.

In Maputo, the government said Machel's state funeral would take place Tuesday and that his body would lie in state in the city hall starting today.

The charismatic and pragmatic president was widely regarded as the force that kept Mozambique going in the face of drought, economic crises and a debilitating guerrilla war by

anti-Marxist rebels, who have vowed to step up their campaign. A successor was not expected to be chosen until after the funeral.

According to a spokesman for the South African foreign ministry, the two Soviet visitors would stay in South Africa until Novoselov recovered and returned to Mozambique.

South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha said Tuesday that the Soviet Union, as the country of the plane's manufacture would take part in the preliminary investigation of the crash, along with South African and Mozambican officials.

The pilot was quoted as saying he believed he was shot down. Botha had quoted a survivor as saying he heard a bang shortly before the crash.

Some critics of South Africa have accused the white-led government of unspecified involvement in the plane crash. But newspapers here suggested bad weather and pilot error probably combined to cause it.

The Soviet Union is Mozambique's main supplier of arms, machinery, vehicles, food and oil. It also provides experts in agriculture, geology and health care. However, it has been reported that Britain is to train and equip a crack Mozambican army unit to defend rail links against attacks by South African-backed rebels.

Sakharov free to leave, top Soviet lawyer says



Andrei Sakharov (AFP)

HELSINKI (AFP). — Soviet dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov is "free to leave the Soviet Union," a leading Soviet legal scholar has said in a Finnish newspaper interview, adding that he "wondered" why he had not already left.

The statement by D.A.A. Kerimov, published in the *Helsingin Sanomat* daily newspaper here, directly contradicted official Soviet statements, including one in February by Communist party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev, repeating the earlier Soviet position on Sakharov, said the dissident physicist could not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union

because he knew state secrets. In the newspaper interview, Kerimov said, "We wonder why he does not leave if life in the Soviet Union displeases him."

He added that the only factors which could prevent a Soviet citizen leaving the country were unexpired crimes or work in tasks connected with state security. But even these were "temporary impediments" and would only be valid for a few years.

Referring to Sakharov's top-secret work on developing a Soviet nuclear bomb after the Second World War, he said, "Facts and knowledge older than five years do not endanger state security."

American gunrunner: 'I'm guilty'

American Eugene Hasenfus, on trial for running guns to Contra rebels, yesterday began the two-day period allowed him under Nicaraguan law to write and present his defence. He has not yet formally entered a plea but has told news reporters that he was guilty of gun-running.

"I am guilty and everything they have charged — it's there," Hasenfus told a U.S. television network here yesterday.

Hasenfus was captured after his plane, loaded with arms for the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Sandinistas, was shot down in Nicaragua on October 5.

"How can I say I was not there? I was not carrying small arms. Am I supposed to take that airplane and myself and hide it?" he told NBC television yesterday.

He has maintained that the arms flights were supervised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) but Washington has repeatedly denied any connection to the supply operation.

If convicted of charges including terrorism, Hasenfus could be sentenced to up to 30 years in prison.

The White House denounced the trial before a Sandinista revolutionary tribunal.

Sandinista officials have cast the trial as a judgement not just of Hasenfus but on U.S. policy in Central America.

Star Wars transforms Pacific paradise

By IAN MATHER

The tiny Pacific island on which Bocklang Drbo was born used to be a paradise where coconuts, breadfruit, fish and wild birds were abundant.

Today it is a concrete-encased military zone which is used by the U.S. to test its Star Wars (Strategic Defence Initiative) technology — the bull's eye for the rockets fired about 14,500 km. away in California.

Bocklang and some 8,500 other Marshall Islanders are camped on a nearby island, which has become known as the slum of the Pacific because of its insanitary and cramped living conditions.

At night the refugees can look across the lagoon at the spectacular pyrotechnics produced by the missile experiments, which sometimes illuminate the entire sky and make the earth tremble.

The juxtaposition has produced anger and bitterness among the islanders. When a group of them tried to reoccupy their land recently, ugly scenes followed.

Islanders were handcuffed by American and Marshallese guards and bundled into boats. Some were put in prison. During one demonstration, according to Bocklang, her three-month-old daughter was snatched from her and set down in the sand in the full glare of the midday sun for two hours.

Bocklang's birthplace is Meck, a 148 dunam speck in the western Pacific. It forms part of the 97-island Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands, which the U.S. regards as unique and indispensable to its Star Wars plans. The atoll is a necklace of islands around a lagoon, west of California.

Kwajalein is the only place in the world at which the U.S. can fire intercontinental mis-

siles at long range. The missiles, including the MX and Trident, armed with dummy warheads, arrive at speeds approaching 15,000 km. an hour and plunge into the Kwajalein lagoon.

The surrounding islands, from which the local populations have been removed, bristle with devices for tracking the approaching missiles and measuring their accuracy.

Now the Pentagon has decided to spend \$1.3 million on launch facilities on Meck for testing a new anti-ballistic missile, which will form part of President Reagan's Star Wars.

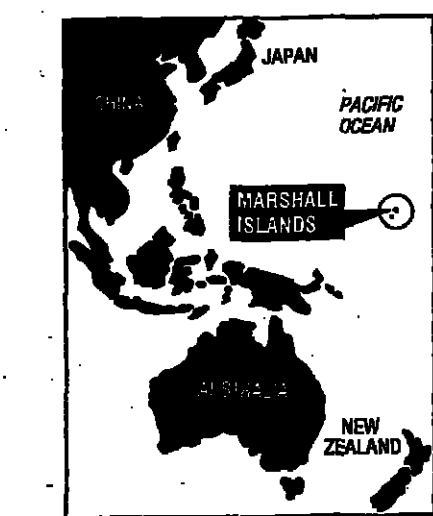
During the latest attempt to reoccupy their land in July, Bocklang, aged 30, the eldest daughter of the traditional owner of Meck, and 13 other members of the family, started to build a house.

But their month-long occupation of the island ended when the group climbed a mound to a missile launching pad. The guards carried them on to boats, evicted them and pulled down the house.

Another group of some 200 islanders, including Bocklang's father, Handel, camped on Kwajalein, the biggest island, where the headquarters of the missile range is located. Handel, aged 71, says he was handcuffed, beaten with fists and knocked to the ground. Others were put in prison.

The island where the evicted Marshallese now live is called Ebeye. It is only a 9 km. ferry ride from Kwajalein island, where 3,000 Americans working on the missile tests are housed in spacious air-conditioned luxury. But the two places might be in different worlds.

Ebeye consists of 312 dunams of treeless, disease-ridden dirt, with hardly an open space among the hovels, many of which are con-



structed of packing cases, with rusty corrugated metal roofs held in place by old tyres and timber collected from the beach.

Under a 1947 United Nations mandate, which gave the U.S. responsibility for the Marshall Islands as a trust territory following the defeat of Japan, the U.S. is committed to "promote the development of the inhabitants towards self government" by fostering "economic advancement and self-sufficiency."

Instead, the U.S. has used the islands for its own military purposes. It exploded 66 nuclear devices there in the 1950s before turning the islands into a nuclear bull's-eye for long-range missile shots, and now into a centre for Star Wars tests.

As the result of pressure from the islanders the Americans are making a belated attempt to

compensate for years of neglect. An autonomous corporation, the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority, is spending \$9 million this year on improving amenities.

There is no doubt that the U.S. has got itself into a mess as a result of its arrogant treatment of the islanders over the years. In addition to the claims of the Kwajalein land-owners, which are admitted to be legally sound, the U.S. government is being sued for millions of dollars by Marshall Islanders claiming radiation injuries from the atomic tests.

The Reagan administration is seeking to extricate itself from the legal morass by signing a Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands and others trust territories in the Pacific, which will give them semi-independence.

The right of the U.S. to use Kwajalein for military purposes will be written into the arrangements and all legal actions by the islanders dropped. In return, the United States will provide \$200 million in aid to the Marshalls for development.

The Marshallese have already voted for the Compact in a plebiscite, though the Kwajalein landowners and the nuclear radiation claimants voted against and are determined to fight on.

The Compact is being delayed because the U.S. is seeking to overturn the non-nuclear constitution of another Micronesian territory, Palau, so that it can present a complete package to the UN Security Council to divest itself of all its Micronesian trust territories while promoting its military interests in the Pacific.

"I have seen missiles landing on my island many times," says Handel Drbo. "It makes you really scared."

(London Observer News Service)

KIRYAT SANZ LANIADO HOSPITAL
is pleased to welcome its dedicated
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Sidney Greenwald

President, Health Care Horizons Inc.

upon his visit to Israel to advance plans for the
New Comprehensive Geriatric Project at the
LANIADO HOSPITAL

We are also pleased to welcome

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Mandelbaum Pres., West Coast Division Mr. Barry Gleicher	Mr. and Mrs. Henoch Lipchut Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Mayer Mr. and Mrs. Moses Schwed
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Chief Rabbis taken by surprise

Goren: Liver transplant saved life

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Back in the East European Jewish shtetl, when a poor woman had a chicken with a spot on its gizzard, she tended to go to the rabbi with the most lenient record on kashrut rulings; the new Health Minister seems to have done the same thing this week.

Thus, while the chief rabbis and their committee on transplants were taken by surprise by the liver transplant at Rambam Hospital yesterday, an adviser to the Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino did call former Ashkenazi chief rabbi Shlomo Goren to ask his opinion. Goren had already expressed his enthusiastic approval for such operations.

Goren told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the liver transplant was a classic example of *pikuah nefesh*, the saving of a life, which takes precedence over all other religious commandments. He said that he had told the health minister's adviser that there were three prerequisites, but that even if two were fulfilled, the operation was not only permissible, but should be mandatory.

First, he said, the donor must be dead according to *halacha* (Jewish law). But he claimed that *halacha* is very lenient in this respect, relying solely on the cessation of breathing. Since breathing is controlled by the brain, the criterion of clinical death

used by physicians — cessation of brain function — was a valid one. (Current *halachic* problems arise largely from the fact that a clinically dead person kept mechanically breathing on a breathing machine is considered still alive.)

Secondly, he said, the chances of success must be higher than 50 per cent. In this case, the health minister's adviser told him the chances were greater than 80 per cent, Goren noted.

Finally, he added, it was advisable to obtain the permission of the donor's family. This, he added, was not mandatory in a case of *pikuah nefesh*, but in the present case the family had agreed.

Goren added that he was opposed in principle to any *halachic* solutions which involved the use of organs from non-Jewish donors. He said he also opposed the use of non-Jews to get around Shabbat work, or *shmita* (sabbatical) year restrictions. He was referring to the practice of some observant Jews who go abroad for organ transplants on the assumption that the donor is a non-Jew.

He was especially critical of Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, which he said had made a "deal with the ultra-Orthodox" which had precluded, for example, the hospital's establishment of a skin bank for burn victims. The hospital would never make any medical progress, if it relied on such deals, he added.

But other rabbis agreed with Goren only in praying for a complete recovery of the Rambam Hospital liver-transplant patient. Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro, while noting that neither the ministry nor the doctors in Haifa who performed the operation had consulted the Chief Rabbinate, said that the chances for success should be "high."

An acceptable rate of success, he said, was 70 or 80 per cent, such as is now the case in heart transplants. He added, however, that he understood the success rate in liver transplants to be considerably lower. It was preferable to undergo such an operation in the U.S., he said, because the doctors there were more experienced.

Shapiro stressed that the donor must be dead according to the *halacha*. It was forbidden to shorten one person's life, no matter by how little, to assure life to another, he said.

A similar view was voiced by Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliash, who said that if the donor was not *halachically* dead, the entire operation "to put it delicately, borders on murder." Eliash also spoke out against carrying out the operation before the transplants committee, set up by the Chief Rabbinate Council, which included both rabbis and doctors, had had its say.

One of the members of the committee, Rabbi David Shloush, the

Sephardi chief rabbi of Netanya, said that on Monday, when the Chief Rabbinate Council meets, he would call for the committee to complete its work immediately.

Netanya's Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yisrael Lau, who is both a member of this committee and of the UN Committee on Medical Experiments on Humans, stressed that the Chief Rabbinate Council's panel had been set up at the behest of the doctors. Thus, it was with some surprise that he saw the doctors going ahead before the committee had taken a decision.

At the same time, Lau noted, he was convinced that there could be a solution to the problem which would accord with *halacha*. One such solution was proposed by Haifa Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi She'ar-Yashuv Cohen, who suggested that the donor be connected to life-preserving apparatus, so that the removal of the liver would not result in death according to *halachic* criteria.

The most extreme view was that of Rabbi Yehoshua Sheinberger, the medical adviser to members of the ultra-Orthodox Eda Haredit.

According to a ruling of the head of his community, such an operation was murder, pure and simple. At the same time, he added, for someone who was in need of such an operation, the case would have to be considered individually.



Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino greets Hungarian dancers from the Rajko troupe, which performed this week at the first convention of the Heart to Heart association. The year-old organization was set up to fight heart disease. (Israel Sun)

Knesset ire at 'elitist education' for army's bright young recruits

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The army's chief education officer came under fire yesterday from the chairman of the Knesset Education Committee over plans to favour bright recruits.

Tat-Ahuf (Brig-Gen.) Nehemia Dagan told military correspondents on Tuesday that he had already started to introduce the new policy, which he said represents something of a revolution in the IDF.

Up to now the army has put its biggest effort into improving scholastic standards among poorly educated soldiers. Dagan said he did not agree with this approach, introduced by Rafael Eitan when he was chief of general staff, and he intended to change it.

Dagan said he preferred to invest in "elitist education" for men destined to become officers. In the long run this would benefit poorly educated troops by providing them with a better standard of commander.

Knesset Education Committee Chairman Nahman Raz (Alignment) said in an interview that it was unthinkable for the army to reduce its efforts to school poorly educated soldiers.

He will take the matter up with Dagan when he appears at a joint meeting of the Education and Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee next month, he said.

Raz continued: "The IDF's work in this field is vital and cannot be replaced by any other organization. Of course high-quality officers need special courses, but this cannot be at the expense of existing educational efforts."

"It is hard for me to believe that this is what is intended. The army cannot give up on the weak to benefit the strong. Both must receive what they need."

Dissatisfaction with the plan was also voiced at the Education Ministry, where one source said: "This will be very bad news for the many

young people who see the IDF as a second chance to succeed. It will be very sad if this chance disappears."

However, there was also support yesterday for Dagan's ideas. Shulamit Aloni (Citizens' Rights Movement), a member of the Knesset Education Committee said she was "all for it." She explained: "When Dagan talks about elitist education he is not talking about setting up an aristocracy. He is referring to the need to make officer-quality people more aware of their duty to society."

The current concentration on educationally backward soldiers, she went on, was an example of the IDF doing a job that should be fulfilled by the civilian welfare and education authorities.

"The duty of the army is to build a conscious and responsible leadership that is strongly aware of its obligations. And that is what Dagan is talking about," she added.

Previous recipient couldn't sleep a wink

By JUDY SIEGEL

The first Israeli to get a liver transplant abroad did not sleep a wink on the night that the first Israeli to get the transplant here was undergoing her operation.

Aliza Shamir, who was operated on by Dr. Yigal Kam in Pittsburgh last year and is living normally with the transplanted liver, lives in Kfar Sava, just like Mira Schichmanter. Shamir was nervous and excited not only because she knew what Mira was going through, but because the two women had become close

friends ever since Mira's condition had begun to deteriorate in the past few months.

"Mira began hemorrhaging, and she would certainly have died if the transplant hadn't been done here. We raised the money to go abroad, but Mira and her family said they couldn't manage it," Shamir said yesterday. "I tried to encourage her to hold on until transplants began here."

Shamir, who says she feels like she has been "reborn," even though she must take anti-rejection drugs for

the rest of her life, said she was hoping that the transplant would succeed not only for Schichmanter's good, but also for Kam, who performed the first liver-transplant operation in the Middle East at Rambam Hospital.

At least 20 Israelis are waiting for a transplant, and more than that have died waiting. A total of nine, including Aliza Shamir, underwent the difficult operation and returned home healthy. Several others, including a young Technion engineering student, some children and a

housewife, died either after the operation abroad or before they could collect enough money to travel and have the operation abroad.

Shamir believes that the pioneering operation at Rambam will, if successful, eventually lead to liver transplantation not only in that hospital, but in others in Israel.

She said she would visit Mira in the hospital as soon as she is able to receive visitors. "I didn't feel anything after my operation — no pain — just the wonderful feeling that I was indeed alive."

This volunteer 'nurse' isn't a nurse — she's an ambassador's wife

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The petite, white-uniformed volunteer in the geriatric department at Tel Hashomer Hospital bathes the elderly patients, feeds them, and makes their beds. Above all, her friendly smile encourages the patients to speak to her, and that is what they enjoy doing most. In no time, the word gets around among the patients that "the nurse" is not a nurse at all but the wife of the West German ambassador.

Sylvia Haas first reported as a volunteer when the nurses went on strike in July. She asked to work among the most elderly patients. She found that many spoke German. So many, in fact, that the staff often called Haas to a bed, pleading, "We don't understand what she is saying or what she wants."

During the strike, Haas worked seven days a week at the hospital. Now she goes there two or three times a week to help with the elderly. What the patients at Tel Hashomer do not know, and would never guess from her compact build, is that their volunteer is a golf champion and all-round athlete. Last month, Haas won the Israel Open Golf Championship for Women. She had already won a reputation among the women of the diplomatic corps when she trounced two ambassadors and a counsellor (all males) in a foursome at the Caesarea course.

Haas is all of 1.61 metres tall, slender and claims to be diabetic. Yet she whacks the golf ball with such precision that her first drive often leaves her heftier opponents well behind. "More important than a big build

and powerful muscles is good timing and perfecting your swing," she explained. She plays off a 13 handicap, while her husband, Ambassador Wilhelm Haas, is rated a 14 handicap.

The day Haas won the Israel Open, Yehoshua, the ambassador's driver suggested she might appreciate a change of pace by participating in the four-kilometre Kinneret swim, from Kibbutz Ha'on to Tzema, on the southern shore. She liked the idea, especially as it would give her an opportunity to see her daughter Sonia, 19, a volunteer at Degania Bet.

Haas persuaded her husband to join her, and as word of their intentions circulated in the embassy, 18 other German diplomats decided to make the trip and take the dip. The swim took the ambassador and his wife three hours.

Cross-country skiing is another major sport in the life of Sylvia Haas. During winters, she skis in the Engadin region of Switzerland, covering about 15 kilometres a day. The ambassador and their four children go for downhill skiing.

In a more leisurely vein, the wife of the ambassador can be seen in Herzliya on her bike going to luncheon engagements, the hairdresser, and carrying her shopping. "And just to make sure I don't miss the fresh air and sunshine, I take my dog walking on the beach," Haas added.

Asked about West German-Israeli sporting relations, Haas defers to the ambassador. "Sporting contacts between our countries have come a long way since German athletes used to come to Israel pre-



Sylvia Haas feeds a patient at Tel Hashomer.

tending to be Swedes or Dutchmen. Now the sporting relations embrace thousands of Israeli sportsmen training in Germany and top German teams and other athletes coming to Israel for closed, unpublicized training camps and to enjoy the fine weather," the ambassador said.

The main conduit for these sports relations is the Wingate Institute for Physical Education in Netanya, which has been developed with sizeable West German financial aid.

West German sports bodies also have close and cordial contacts with Hapoel and Maccabi.

The ambassador and Mrs. Haas, who are both from pre-World War II diplomatic corps families, came to Israel last January from Bonn after postings in Japan, Kenya, Belgium and France. Here, they are setting a personal example of how to keep fit between a busy office schedule and the diplomatic round of parties and social events.

Sabbath eve youth clubs as antidote for violence

The Education Ministry has urged youth movements, community and municipal youth centres to gear up for activities on Sabbath eves to woo young people away from violence-prone amusement clubs.

The head of the ministry's youth division, Oded Cohen, said that a recent survey had shown that much of the recent upsurge in violence among young people had occurred on Friday nights near dance clubs.

Local conductor invited to Zagreb

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA — The young Israeli conductor Gisele Buka Ben-Dor has been invited to conduct in Zagreb, Yugoslavia later this year. Earlier this year, she won the Bartok Prize in Budapest, and has been asked to return to the Hungarian capital.

In 1983 Ben-Dor conducted the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra while in her final month of pregnancy.

Following B-G's footsteps

JNF actively pushes back the desert

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post
On the centenary of the birth of the man who vowed to make the Negev bloom, the Jewish National Fund is using a new generation of techniques and foresters in an aggressive programme to "push back" the desert.

Treated sewage water is irrigating existing forests, like the experimental one near Kiryat Gat, and the foundations for future regional endeavours are being laid, or rather planted, at the Gilat tree nursery near Ofakim.

"A lot has changed in the last five or six years. We now have a new generation of people at the JNF, specially trained," says David Angel, JNF spokesman, noting that the JNF hopes to double its output this year by planting 2 million trees. Every sapling planted between Jerusalem and Eilat will come from the Gilat nursery, a 50-dunam site where the JNF cultivates 160 types of trees, flowers and shrubs.

Gadi Friedman, the nursery's

director, said it was the most sophisticated of its kind in Israel: With a degree in disease prevention from the Hebrew University's Agriculture Faculty in Rehovot, and on his way to a master's degree in forest nurseries, Friedman is an example of the new JNF forester.

He explained that the two-stage growth process begins in hothouses, where the seedlings are planted in a 25-degree centigrade environment for 4 to 6 weeks. After taking root in their styrofoam boxes, Friedman said, the plants are transferred to dirt-filled plastic bags and placed outdoors for varying periods of time before being sent to JNF projects.

Rows of palms, pines, oleanders, and other plants sit on plastic sheets flanking the dirt paths at the nursery. At this sensitive stage of the growth cycle, each plant is fed with its own irrigation tube.

Three types of eucalyptus, totalling approximately 400,000 saplings, are grown at the nursery. The eucalyptus is one of the preferred

species for planting in the arid south, according to Friedman, but for years the JNF has had trouble maintaining the trees through prolonged heat spells and periods of drought.

To solve these problems, Friedman said they were experimenting with different varieties of the tree and with different planting schedules. At the moment, the eucalyptus are cultivated in plastic bags for between eight months and a year. In addition, the Gilat team experiments with fertilizers.

"We want to see the plants' reactions to a variety of fertilizers," Friedman said. "Afterwards, we can make formulas for successful growth."

Friedman said he was pleased with the progress his Gilat team had made in his three years there, but added that it would take 10-15 years to see the results of their research. "With trees," he admitted, "sometimes the one who starts the project doesn't finish it."

The same thought may have crossed Ben-Gurion's mind, too.

'Isaac in America' on TV

A hankering for the Yiddish link

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Isaac Bashevis Singer, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1978, has frequently been criticized for writing in a dead language — Yiddish — and for putting too much emphasis on ghost stories. The

retort of the 82-year-old writer is that if Yiddish is a dead language, it is an appropriate one in which to write ghost stories. He adds that when the Messiah comes and millions of long-deceased Yiddish readers rise from the dead, the first thing they will want to know is what new Yiddish books have appeared.

Though Singer's works are chiefly read today in English translation, many of his readers still hanker for a link with *manusheken*. This comes across vividly in *Isaac in America*, an hour-long study of the author which will be screened at 9:30 tonight on Israel Television.

Early footage shows people queuing up for Singer to inscribe copies of his books which they have purchased. The books are in English. Singer asks each of his admirers if they want the inscription to be in English or in Yiddish. The preference is always for Yiddish.

Singer says that Yiddish, like the Jewish people, has been dying since

it was born — but always, again like the Jewish people, rejuvenates itself. It is commonly believed that Singer merely supervises the translations of his stories, but in *Isaac in America*, we see him working with a translator-typist who occasionally suggests an alternative expression, but who leaves the bulk of the translation to Singer himself. We also see him with a yellowed clipping of a story which he published in the *Jewish Daily Forward*, translating the work into English with the competence of a simultaneous translator.

Although his own English vocabulary is extraordinarily rich and his command of grammar almost flawless, Singer explains that the flexibility of his language is limited by his characters.

He cannot upgrade their manner of speech when he transfers from Yiddish to English. It is imperative that he retain the spirit of the Yiddish idiom and the peculiar imagery of the Yiddish dialogue, he says.

Arbeli meets the nurses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino surprised the negotiators in the nurses' dispute yesterday by making an appearance at the beginning of their meeting to urge the two sides to reach an agreement.

Arbeli-Almosino, who entered office this week, said that finding a solution to the hospital nurses' dispute, after 10 months of strikes and negotiations, was her foremost task.

The minister did not take part in the talks between government and the Histadrut negotiators and the nurses. But she urged that the two sides meet every day starting Sun-

day, even if for a short time, to keep the momentum going.

Earlier in the day, she met separately with Treasury officials, the nurses' representatives and Histadrut trade union chief Haim Haberfeld. Afterwards, she said she felt optimistic that a solution would be found.

The main sticking points are the nurses' demands for a shortened work week and incentive payments.

Haberfeld, who is speaking for the nurses at the negotiations, told them that they should give the new minister "a chance" and make some concessions.

Novelty CALENDARS

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Ancient Jewish symbols hewn in stone, a close-up study of the Western Wall, a scholar deep in study...

FEATURES

A RECENT report by truant officers found that more children than ever are being taken out of school by their parents and sent to work because of the economic situation. But opinions in the field are divided as to whether this is really the case.

Oded Cohen, head of the Education Ministry's Youth Division, which deals with high-school dropouts, says he has no evidence that the rate is increasing (even though the truant officers' report was issued by another department of his own ministry).

Others express doubts based on day-to-day experience in the field. Aviva, a counsellor for the Histadrut youth movement, Hanoar Ha'oved, said none of the youngsters she has worked with bring their pay home to their parents.

"The parents can't afford to give them pocket money, so the kids, who aren't good students anyway, want to go out to work so they can buy the things they want. A month's wages, which are usually around NIS 300, can be spent in a week."

Dorit Weinbaum, a counsellor at Hanoar Ha'oved's Dov Hos School in Tel Aviv, said her experience is that no matter how severe a family's financial problems, the parents still prefer to see their children stay in school if there is any hope of educational achievement.

"In the past, school was frustrating not only for the kid but also for the parents, because when the kid didn't fulfil expectations, the parent was called to account," she said. "In our school, conduct that is taken for granted everywhere else—like regular attendance, punctuality, learning to the best of the pupil's ability or being cooperative—is praised. At the end of the week, letters are sent to the parents of those children who got the most points for good conduct."

"The same parents who start out asking me twice a week when the kid can begin to go out to work suddenly

As for children under 14 who work in markets and elsewhere, officialdom turns a blind eye.

change their minds and become very pro-school after they get a few letters saying, "Your child is doing very well."

Bracha Elron, vice-principal of Tel Aviv's Max Fine School, which belongs to Amal, the Histadrut's vocational school system, said she thinks some pupils are being sent to work school (which means going out to work three, four or even five days a week, depending on the programme in which they participate) for economic reasons. Others, however, are coming by choice. They see that they will never be great scholars, and they prefer to spend their high-school years learning a trade.

"Even some middle-class families are beginning to send their children to us," she said. "We once had a bad reputation, but now parents know that the atmosphere here is educational and they aren't afraid to send their kids here."

THE CHILD Labour Law of 1953 provides that a youngster may go out to work only after attaining the age of 15 or, with a special permit, 14.

"I've worked with hundreds of children, and there is only one case where I recommended that a permit to leave school be given," Dorit Weinbaum said.

"They'll have plenty of years to

Spending their youth at work

How many teenagers of school age are out working? Nobody knows for sure, writes The Post's Lea Levavi.

work. If I can keep them in one of our full-time classes until 15, or a little longer if they are getting anything out of the experience, that's worth much more than the few shekels they can earn—and the parents can usually be convinced of that."

"The one case where I recommended a permit to start work early was a boy who could not stay in school because, in addition to not learning, he was causing too much trouble for the teachers to handle. If he didn't go to work, he would have been out on the street."

The National Labour Exchange says 10 per cent of the approximately 20,000 youngsters who come looking for work are 14-year-olds who have been exempted by the Education Ministry from continuing school. As for children under 14 who work in markets and elsewhere, officialdom turns a blind eye.

"No employer who hires an under-age kid has to lose any sleep over it," Yaakov Datz of Hanoar Ha'oved's vocational training department said bitterly. "He can be sure nobody will enforce the law."

ANOTHER LAW which is not enforced is the requirement that working youngsters attend school one day a week. For those whose jobs are considered apprenticeships in one of about 50 specified occupations, the 1953 Apprenticeship Law established a fine of 50 Israeli pounds if the employer keeps the child on the job six days a week instead of sending him/her to school. The amount of the fine has never been updated. For those children working in non-apprenticeship jobs, there was no obligation to go to school until the Child Labour Law was amended recently.

"Hauling employers into court and fining them wouldn't be a solution anyway," according to Zvi Ben-Haim, head of Amal's High Schools Department. "All we would achieve would be to make employers decide not to hire kids, and that would defeat our purpose."

The Labour Exchange will not register a youngster and find him/her a job unless the applicant is registered in some sort of educational programme. However, this does not mean the kid will really show up at school. Bracha Eldor and Dorit Weinbaum said community workers, truant officers and other staff keep track of the pupils and try to nip truancy in the bud.

However, this does not seem to be true everywhere.

"I will sometimes give a kid permission not to go to school anymore," Aviva said, "if I see that he's not learning anything and if the

employer is a positive influence. I discuss the problem with the school first, of course, but if they can't motivate the pupil and the employer can, I let him or her work."

SCHOOLS LIKE Dov Hos and Max Fine are very different from one's normal concept of a school. At Dov Hos, for example, each boy in a class (the school is still not co-educational) will be found doing something different, according to his abilities and interests.

The full-time classes spend half their time in workshops doing carpentry, metalwork and other manual activities which are not exactly vocational but are meant as a foretaste of work. Those in day groups—usually the next step when they can no longer be kept in the classroom—spend four or five days a week on an army base, in a hospital or in another work-setting under the supervision of a counsellor.

This is still a sheltered environment, with lessons, outings, social activities and close tabs on whether the pupil comes to work. Older boys hold competitive jobs in "the real world," coming to school once a week.

Bracha Elron of the Max Fine School said the "double life" pupils lead—part of the time in school and part in the adult world of work—creates problems.

"In the work place, they can smoke and are among adults who swear and tell dirty jokes. When they come to school, they are expected to act like children—not to smoke, to use refined language, not to talk back to teachers, and so on."

BOTH AMAL officials and outsiders such as Dov Ronen of the Histadrut Teachers' Union complain bitterly that working youth suffer discrimination as compared to full-time high school students.

"A pupil in a full-time vocational high school, even on the same low level, gets at least twice as much as these part-time pupils," said Ronen.

"The Ministry of Labour tries, but education is not its forte and these children should be under the wing of the Ministry of Education, like their more fortunate peers."

Ronen said that perhaps on the surface it sounds fair for a child who studies one day a week to get a sixth of the teaching hours a full-time student gets, but in practice these children need more education and help than others do.

Zvi Ben-Haim of Amal added that more funds are needed not only for better schooling but also for better follow-up at the work place.

"We have community workers who keep tabs on the kids at work,



(Mike Goldberg)

but when each community worker is responsible for a hundred kids there is very little they can do. Also, the community workers are not skilled in the trades in which these youngsters are apprenticed. How will they know if the garage owner or other employer's giving the apprentice appropriate work or using him for repetitive, unskilled jobs that lead nowhere?"

One apprentice in a beauty shop complained that she will never learn to be a beautician by shampooing customers, cleaning up or going out to buy her boss a sandwich. The beautician insisted that the girl is learning, slowly but surely, and that she herself started out the same way.

None of the boys mentioned economic hardship at home as their reason for going out to work; all said they had not liked school and had preferred to learn by doing.

Boys in work groups do not earn a real wage since they are undergoing a sheltered educational experience, and the most they can expect is an allowance for pocket money and carfare, which ranges from 10 to 16 shekels a month depending on how far the pupil has to travel. Pupils in programmes involving three days a week at work and the rest at school can earn about NIS 150 a month, and those who work five days a week earn an average of NIS 300.

"Sometimes they want to know why they should work the whole month for three hundred when people they know can steal three thousand so easily," Aviva said. She apparently works with the toughest cases who have been out on the streets for a while before she finds them and tries to settle them in jobs.

"I placed about 40 kids last year and only 10 were still on the job at the end of it," she said. "Our success rate with these kids is very low, but it's still worth trying because we can save some of them and if we can keep them out of trouble until they reach army age, the army will rehabilitate many of them."

One of the boys, Ayal, is taking a junior reporters' course in addition to learning automotive repair in a work group.

"I'd much rather be a mechanic than a journalist," he said. "They

Nobody knows for sure. The Labour Exchange processes about 20,000 a year. According to Ministry of Labour figures, 15,000 youngsters are in vocational-training programmes. Another 15,000 are considered "potential for vocational training," but it is not known how many of these are working, wandering aimlessly from job to job, or idle and deteriorating towards crime.

Ya'acov Datz of Hanoar Ha'oved said his organization has 22,000 members, but some of these are in pre-vocational ninth-grade classes whose "graduates" often go out to work the following year. Conversely, not all working youngsters are even sought as members by Hanoar Ha'oved.

"We send workers to places like garages or workshops to find and register kids, but we don't look for the kids who work in the markets and places like that," said Datz. "We have found from experience that they are beyond our help."

Benny Schwartz of the Labour Ministry's Employment Service said efforts to make sense of the jumbled mass of numbers have so far been unsuccessful. One of the open questions is the number of so-called "disconnected" youngsters, those not registered in any school or work programme. Is it the 15,000 defined by the Labour Ministry as "potential for vocational education" or estimates up to twice that figure if you add those whom the Ministry does not consider "potential," such as religious Jewish or Arab girls, and youngsters about to do their army service? Schwartz said the computer will be given this problem to solve, with data banks of the Education Ministry, the Employment Ex-

change and the Ministry of Interior being pooled and compared.

THE JOB of Hanoar Ha'oved is negotiating wages and protecting young workers' rights. Moshe Shimon of the movement's Trade Union Department said youngsters employed in the public sector (Histadrut, government or local authorities) can start at age 15 at around NIS 204 a month and reach NIS 400 by age 17. Wages in the private sector are much more variable, with some employers paying as little as four or five shekels a day.

"Those are employers who don't pay their adult employees much either," said Shimon. "And if they raise the youngsters' wages they will have to pay the adults more too."

"When we negotiate with employers, they complain that the youngsters aren't worth the trouble, that they're not good workers and damage tools and material. But every time you go to the work place, you find more kids than were there last time."

"In one case, we did an experiment and arranged separate book-keeping for the youngsters' work. We proved that they were very productive, and that if they were given real work to do instead of being used for sweeping or fetching and carrying, they could more than earn their keep."

In those sectors where employers are well-organized, Hanoar Ha'oved can make binding agreements on wages and working conditions. Shimon explained. In less well-organized sectors—such as offices that hire youngsters as messengers or clerks—it is harder to keep tabs on every youngster and every employer.

"Of course, there are some employers who will take advantage of kids, underpaying them or treating them like servants. Others, however, will go out of their way for kids. More than once, an employer has told me that he really doesn't need another worker but will take a kid

Wages in the private sector are much more variable. Some employers pay as little as four or five shekels a day.

because he doesn't want it on his conscience that the boy will roam the streets."

THERE IS a small number of youngsters who work while attending school full-time, as a result of a special talent. In theory, young musicians, actors or models should be registered with the Youth Division at the Employment Exchange, but they are not. Though Hanoar Ha'oved is theoretically their trade union, they don't make themselves known to that organization either.

Children employed in entertainment can be hired only after the employer receives special permission from the Ministry of Labour. Before it is granted, the parents must approve and both the family doctor and the school principal must give their okay. A committee of Labour and of Education Ministry officials reads the script of any play in which children take part.

Yossi Rodan, chief administrator of Habimah, said lines must sometimes be changed to eliminate vulgarity or political comment not considered appropriate for children.

Since children are only allowed to appear twice a week, parts have to be shared by several children. For the current production of *King Maya*, for instance, there are two groups of a dozen children each.

"It's a big headache to employ children," Rodan said, "but we have no choice. We used to use adult actors in children's roles, but that trick doesn't work any more. Audiences simply won't buy it."

Learning from children

HAVING been most recently blessed—yes, blessed is really the right word—with the presence in my house of an 18-month-old bundle of love and joy that came for a visit, I am once more impressed by the way in which very small children can and do relate to animals. This is not new for me, and I have seen it over and over again for the sentient half-century that I have lived.

Normal, healthy children seem to have an affinity for animals. They love them. The animals, unless they are neurotic, human-created wrecks, seem to have an instinct that tells them that the little child means no harm, may be a nuisance but is no threat and is to be endured.

Children also have a natural way of evaluating the status of an animal. I well remember some 20 years ago when a three-year-old visited me with her parents one wintry day. There were two cats in the house and a gigantic shepherd pup, and my little visitor played and romped with all of them. Then, noticing an old Canaan dog in the corner, she turned her attention to it and approached. Gone was the romp and the play, for the child had sensed a presence. She sat on the floor and addressed the dog in the most polite way, saying, "Hello, my name is Maya. I picked some mushrooms. Would you like to see them?" It was not a question of size—the pup was larger. It was a recognition of intelligent presence that changed her approach.

I am not going to say that my cats approve of the young intruder. They don't. The old tom cat climbs into my bed at night with an aggrieved air, but clearly says "who needs this?" The young cat sulks, seeking refuge on top of the refrigerator or the top book shelf. But they do not scratch or bite, and the little one is remarkably gentle, even if devoid of a proper attitude towards feline dignity.

I KNOW that there are dogs that do snap at children, but in general, if one follows certain rules, there isn't much trouble. I always prefer that if



Furs, fins and feathers by D'vora Ben Shaul

a dog and a small child are to be together, then it's better if the dog is bigger than the child. Not only older, bigger. Big breed dogs are not as vulnerable as the smaller breeds and consequently they are less nervous and less inclined to defend themselves from their small tormentors. The old dog that lives with me treats the child with much the same bored indifference she accords the nuisance kitten. If it gets to be too much, she gets up and leaves, only on rare occasion giving a growl to deter the toddler's enthusiasm.

Another thing I have noticed is that when it comes to animals, very small children who play with buckets and plastic pans and baskets and blocks seem to catch the difference between toys and living things much more quickly than do toddlers who are flooded with mechanized and electronic toys. Somehow the fact that it has independent motion makes the toy and the cat the same in the eyes, of the latter group and if one may bang the car, then why not the cat? I'm sure the psychologists will say this is nonsense, but I have observed it and believe it to be true.

The main mistake people make, however, is in interfering too much

between the child and the animal. Part of this is fear that the animal will hurt the child, part of it that the child should not hurt the animal, but basically it is the parents' own fears that call the tune.

One of the commonest scenes I have witnessed is that of the young mother, child in arms, seeing a dog. The child reaches out its loving arms and starts to chant "doggy, doggy, doggy." The mother clutches the child to her bosom and says, "Take the dog away. Can't you see it's frightening my child?"

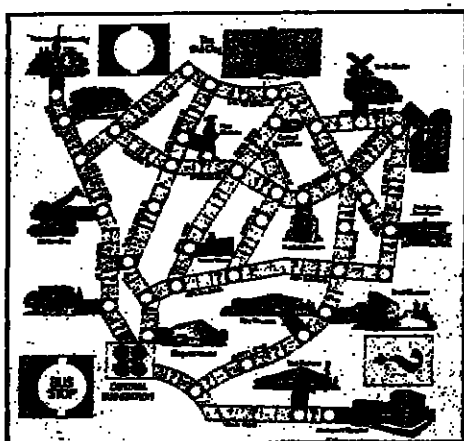
I do not mean by this that all dogs are safe. Nor all cats. Or, for that matter, all children. In every case one should know just what animal is meeting the toddler and what its usual behaviour is. But in the end, if it is not an aggressive animal, then it will either endure the little one's bumbling overtures or it will take itself to some safer region until the child forgets about it.

One thing all children love to do is to feed animals. I would hate to try to count the number of sacks of Bamba my animals have consumed of late. I would prefer that a child feeds them kibbled animal food, but unfortunately the child likes to share his food, and I don't suppose kibbles is the best snack for a baby.

One should be careful when a child feeds an animal. An older dog or cat will usually take the offered bit gently, but puppies and kittens are so eager that they can get quite careless, and while it usually causes no injury, it can frighten the child and in some cases cause it to fear all animals.

If you are a guest with a child in a home with an animal, it may take a little time for the two to get acquainted, just as it will if you adopt an animal into a house where there is a small child. But in the end child-animal relationships are educational, pleasurable and rewarding for the child, the animal and the adults in the family. The point is to choose wisely but also to remember that even a toddler is not stupid and quickly learns just what it may or may not do.

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Great art gone missing

The asking price is the sky for masterpieces that have vanished from the public domain, Peter Watson reports from London

TWO long vanished old masters are to go on sale at Sotheby's in London in December.

One is Guido Reni's "Martyrdom of St. Apollonia," which belonged to the extraordinary Berberini family in Italy, who provided popes and cardinals throughout the 17th century.

It then passed into the fabled Orleans collection in France, coming to Britain as a result of the revolution. The Reni disappeared in 1900 and had not been heard of until it reappeared recently in Bern.

The other is Fragonard's "La Sultane," which has not been seen since it was sold in Paris in 1783. Four strips of canvas had been added to this picture, changing its dimensions and thus partly disguising it. But it was recognized from an 18th-century copy.

These discoveries, following the announcement earlier this month that a lost Constable landscape is to be sold soon at Christie's, highlight how many valuable works of art are lining the walls of houses in Britain and Europe, unrecognized for what they are.

Every year as many as half-a-dozen masterpieces rise to the surface to make fortunes for their lucky owners and the shrewd dealers who spot them. In the past few years artists whose missing works have been rediscovered include Watteau, Poussin, Stubbs, Gainsborough, Mantegna and Van Dyck.

Hugh Leggatt, of Leggatt Brothers, the London dealers, says: "There is a far better chance of finding a lost masterpiece than of winning the pools."

A survey of art dealers, auction house experts and museum directors has identified the "international top 10" of missing masterpieces, which dealers would give their eye-teeth to lay their hands on. At least eight are estimated to be worth £1 million or more.

1. Michelangelo's "Hercules." This is the work of art which Timothy Clifford, director of the National Galleries of Scotland, would most like to recover. It was commissioned by Francis I of France and shipped to Paris. There is a drawing by Primaticcio of a fountain at Fontainebleau which shows "Hercules" in place. But there has been no trace since 1714.

2. Giorgione's "Discovery of Paris." Eric Turquin, head of old masters at Sotheby's, names this as the discovery that would give him most pleasure. "A fragment of this painting exists in Budapest, but we know from a 17th century engraving by Van Kessel what the rest of the picture looks like."

3. Jan van Eyck's female nude, possibly a portrait of his wife, Eric Turquin is also lured by this. The 15th century picture is known from a 17th century painting by Cornelius van der Geest of the art chamber of the Archduke Albert of Brussels, which shows more than 30 of the

archduke's paintings. The nude inspired a similar one by Memline, but the Van Eyck has not been seen since about the 1620s.

4. Rubens's "Judith and Holofernes," painted in 1608 in Italy and taken to Antwerp by the artist, where it disappeared. This is the old master which Gregory Martin of Christie's most covets. "It's horrific, very bloody, according to an engraving which still exists, and it might not be to everyone's taste. There is blood spurting from Holofernes's neck. There was a rumour it was in the south of France, but so far nothing concrete."

5. Titian's "Mars, Venus and Amor," known from a copy in Vienna.

6. Caravaggio's "Crowning with Thorns." Included in the collection of an Italian noble until it was looted by Napoleon's troops in 1807. Not seen since but there is a copy, also in Vienna.

7. Cezanne's "Landscape of Auvers sur Oise," looted by the Nazis in the war. This, along with 252 other masterpieces by Canaletto, Monet and Durer, is still missing. Its appearance is known from a similar picture by Cezanne, now in Chicago.

8. Rubens's "The Head of St. John the Baptist presented to Salome," lost in Antwerp in 1609 and known through a copy in Karlsruhe.

9. A set of four Goyas which belonged to the Duke of Aveiro. They show Old Testament scenes and were last heard of in the 18th century. Known through engravings.

10. Raphael's "Madonna of the Veil." This drawing was taken from the Uffizi in Florence during the Nazis' retreat. Known through photographs.

Mr. Leggatt believes there may be several Dutch masters of the 17th century lying unrecognized in Norfolk and Suffolk vicarages. The 17th century was the peak of Dutch painting - Vermeer, Rembrandt, Van Goyen, Van Ruisdael, Metsu, etc. - and trade with East Anglia was very strong. Mr. Leggatt said: "A lot of pictures must have made it across the North Sea."

He also believes there are several missing Constables and Boningtons in and around Paris. "These English artists were recognized in France long before they caught on here and the Paris dealers bought directly from the artists. There are no records but I am convinced there is a lot more to come out of the woodwork."

Several experts point out that a glance through the descriptive catalogues of major artists will show how much is missing. These books list all works produced by an artist, according to documents, whether their whereabouts are known or not.

These show, for instance, that there are 20 lost paintings by Franz Hals, 35 lost Mantegnas, 67 lost Velasquezes and no fewer than 103 lost pictures by Kandinsky. Every home should have one.

(London Observer Service)



Tooting their horns for the 24-hour nation-wide strike held in France on Tuesday, these musicians joined air, rail and postal workers and school and utility personnel in what was the country's largest strike in the public sector in nine years. (Reuters)

Death penalty debate heats up in California

WILLIAM SCOBIE
Los Angeles



California Chief Justice Rose Bird, target of a hate campaign (AP)

AN EPIC political battle, among the longest, costliest and ugliest in Californian history, comes to a head early next month when voters go to the polls to decide the fate of state Supreme Court Chief Justice Rose Bird.

Bird, 49, is the most important and controversial woman in state government, a champion of unconstructed liberal idealism and an opponent of the death penalty which, however, California law obliges her to enforce.

She has also been, for the past two years, the target of an unprecedented and well-organized hate campaign which has brought her some 10,000 postcards and letters urging her resignation, many of them embellished with threatening or vulgar language.

At stake, if we are to believe Bird's opponents, who have spent a record \$4.7 million to knock her off the top judicial perch, is the future of the rule of law, the safety of the streets and the fate of several hundred prison inmates awaiting appeal on California's "death row."

The state's first woman Chief Justice, during her nine-year tenure has voted to overturn all 55 of death penalty sentences that have come before her.

Her Supreme Court judges, mostly appointees of liberal former Governor Jerry Brown, have reversed only three of the 55. With five other judges on the seven-member bench up for renewal on November 4, the usually drab judicial confrontation vote has become a popular referendum on one of the nation's most highly regarded Supreme Courts and a major issue in the gubernatorial campaign.

"Rose Bird has twisted the law to make it reflect her own political beliefs," charges county District Attorney Edward Jagels, one of scores of state prosecutors opposing her.

Guiding what local TV newscasters like to refer to as "the Bird-buster" is political strategist and media consultant Bill Roberts, manager of various Nixon and Ronald Reagan campaigns. His forces include groups made up from victims of crime and their families, many of them angry and anguished parents and relatives of murder victims.

At rallies around the state for the past year mothers and fathers of child victims have denounced Bird as the protector of the guilty at the expense of the innocents.

One group, called "Justice for Homicide Victims," has mass-mailed an "open letter" signed by a man claiming to be the father of a murdered child. After listing a string of murderers who have escaped the gas chamber in the past decade, the letter concludes: "Your mind can be changed. It can be changed in an instant. All it takes is a single bullet."

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BIRD'S campaign forces call this an open and outrageous invitation "by judicial terrorists" for "some crank" to assassinate the Chief Justice.

Although she has been able to raise less than a quarter of her opponents' campaign chest for crucial TV ads to defend herself, the sophisticated, elegantly coiffed Bird does not lack for friends. Paul Newman, Warren Beatty, Jane Fonda and TV mogul Norman Lear have organized Beverly Hills fund-raisers on her behalf. A Ted Kennedy media man has been hired to polish her public utterances, and the producers of Jane Fonda's exercise tapes to make her TV ads.

But in a state where four-fifths of the population lack capital punishment, Bird's Hollywood-liberal connection does not appear to be paying off. The recent opinion polls indicate that she and her anti-capital punishment allies may go down to defeat by a margin of nearly 2 to 1.

Bird has been under pressure from some Democratic politicians to resign "with dignity" and thus avoid "dragging other liberal justices down with her."

"You can't just sit back and let the bullies win," she replies. "If you allow them to remove the head of the judicial system for political reasons, then who is safe in our society?"

As for why she voted so consistently to overturn death sentences, Bird blames the muddled, imprecise language of the 1978 voter-approved initiative that restored the death penalty in California.

"The death penalty is alive and well in this state," she says. What she and her allies on the Supreme Court have tried to do in every case before them was to "get the wrinkles out of the law" and make it easier for trial courts to apply their superiors' guidelines in new cases.

By that time, it seems probable that Bird will be back in her private law practice and will not be required to preside over the march of several hundred condemned men to the San Quentin gas chamber.

(London Observer Service)

Chaos follows visa change

INSIDER'S ENGLAND

DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — At times last week, the immigration area at Heathrow Airport resembled nothing so much as a refugee camp, with thousands of would-be entrants to Britain from the Indian sub-continent waiting for their turn to impress the immigration officials.

The arrival in three days of some 3,500 people, seeking to beat new visa regulations for Asian visitors which went into effect at midnight last Tuesday, caused utter chaos at the airport, as the woefully understaffed immigration services struggled to deal with the sudden influx.

There were people everywhere — asleep on seats, floors, along corridors — while their anxious relatives waited in their thousands outside the immigration area to hear word from them.

Prisoners at police lock-ups all over London were moved out of their cells and into Pentonville Prison to make room for some of the potential immigrants, 200 would-be entrants took over a Fire Service College in Gloucestershire, spare rooms at hotels near Heathrow were snapped up to house still more, but by early this week the chaos was far from over, with reports that at least 20 entrants had absconded from their temporary accommodation and that more were likely to follow.

The Home Office has come in for considerable criticism from the Labour opposition, and, indeed, from Heathrow immigration officers, over its handling of the affair. It apparently made no provisions for the rush produced by the introduction of the new visa regulations — under which India, Bangladesh and Pakistan are permitted to send visitors to Britain only when they have a visa approved in their country of origin.

As Labour peer Lord Mishcon put it in a House of Lords speech: "It is seriously suggested that it was not anticipated, that the result of giving only eight days notice before visa

restrictions came into force, would be that many hundreds of genuine visitors to these shores from the Indian sub-continent would endeavour to make a last-minute dash?"

But the Home Office hit back, claiming that the flood of visitors proved emphatically how vital the measures were, and asking, rather desperately, what exactly it could have done if hundreds of people from Bangladesh suddenly descended on the airport.

The fact remains, however, that the visa regulations were introduced to reduce the workload on the short-staffed Immigration Services, not add to it.

Rather than take on extra workers to help reduce the waiting time for travellers, the government voted to export the problem, insisting that visitors from five coloured nations get their visas at home.

BECAUSE countries such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand were not affected, the move was greeted as racist, was heavily criticized by India's Rajiv Gandhi, and met with the threat of equivalent regulations for British visitors to Bangladesh.

Certainly, the new rules have not achieved their stated purpose that of boosting efficiency at Heathrow. Walk-to-wall Bangladeshis is surely not what the Home Office had in mind.

Slowly, day by day, the number of waiting entrants is falling, many finally being allowed to enter the country, others being sent back home because their credentials are not deemed satisfactory. The criteria for entry, however, are not being disclosed.

But as the queues at immigration shorten, and as the cleaners go round the Heathrow lounges collecting debris reminiscent of a week-long pop festival, the overworked immigration officials are not about to celebrate.

Last Tuesday's deadline applied only to three of the five targeted countries. Still to come is the rush from Ghana and Nigeria.

Buy-a-passport for \$15,000

SIMON DE BRUXELLES/London

DIPLOMATIC passports, visas and honorary consuls are said to be on sale for between \$15,000 to \$20,000, through a company registered in Britain.

Boltran Enterprises Ltd., which operates via a box number in the Isle of Man, claims that among countries prepared to sell diplomatic status on the black market are Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Togo.

The company is run by Georg Von Der Esch, a German living at Cascais, Portugal, who said, "I specialise in this sort of service. I have contacts in four Third World countries prepared to sell diplomatic status. Most of my clients are businessmen."

The Observer tracked down Von Der Esch through an advertisement in the International Herald Tribune which offered "diplomatic status, honorary consulates, diplomatic passports and related items."

People replying to the advertisement receive a brochure giving them an opportunity to buy a "report." This provides advice on how to buy your way into the diplomatic world and offers the services of two "brokers" operating under pseudonyms. Prices begin at \$15,000.

One broker, "Gaston Suazo," is described as a former charge d'affaires of an African republic, based in a European capital. The other, "Luis Bravo," is a South American businessman offering honorary consularships from an unnamed African State for \$20,000.

Von Der Esch said, "Neither the intermediaries nor the writer of this report deal in false documents. If a false diplomatic passport is what you want, it's a waste of time to write to any of us. The services indicated are exclusively limited to negotiating a deal with one foreign government or another."

Diplomatic privileges — including immunity from taxes and customs duties — can also be bought by bribing embassy officials, the report says.

"It should not be difficult," the report elaborates, "to find a member of the diplomatic staff of a poor country's embassy who — against a modest fee — will notify your country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs that you have been employed as a member of the service staff."

But caution is advised: "Buying favours of the sort we are talking about is a delicate matter. Too much publicity might cause the end of the privileges you are looking for."

According to Von Der Esch, the easiest countries to obtain diplomatic status from are Benin, Burma and Equatorial Guinea, but they are de-

scribed as the "most horrible hell-holes of the world."

Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and most of the other countries in South and Central America can be easily persuaded to appoint honorary consuls, it is asserted, but "nothing will be given to you for free — you must be prepared to grease someone."

BOLTRAN Enterprises Ltd. is registered in the Isle of Man, with a Manx chartered accountant, John Solly, as its sole director and his wife, Alex, as the company secretary.

Solly said, "We just run a company registration business. We have nothing to do with selling diplomatic status. All we did was set up a company for a third party."

The Observer last week found Von Der Esch in Angola, where he is on business.

He chose the Isle of Man, he explained, because "it has the best government in Europe — you don't pay too much tax."

He said, "We receive between 100 and 200 inquiries a week, most of them from the United States, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. For every 100 replies, five come from the United Kingdom."

Von Der Esch added, "My prices are cheap in comparison with some of my competitors. Costa Rica and Paraguay charge much more."

He can get diplomatic status for his clients from four unidentified Third World countries, he said. There was "no question" of having to take on any responsibility or work in return.

"There is a big difference between being an honorary consul, the servant of an embassy or a diplomatic official. I can arrange all three. But I haven't been able to help anyone become an ambassador yet."

Embassy officials in London poured scorn on Von Der Esch's claims that it is possible to "buy" diplomatic status.

Mohammed Zamir, Press Counsellor at the Bangladesh High Commission, said, "This is astonishing and absolutely impossible. Appointments like this are made from the Foreign Office headquarters in Dhaka and ultimately have to be approved by the President himself."

James Anaman, Information Officer at the Ghana High Commission, said, "I don't think it sounds at all likely."

The Foreign Office said last week that it had not received any complaints about the Boltran operation but that if people were being encouraged to bribe foreign officials to gain diplomatic status, this would be "of concern."

(London Observer Service)

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Furore over colour for film classics

NEW YORK. — Traditional film directors and cinema goers are on the warpath against a new technique for turning black and white classics into colour films for television and video.

The complex computer technique has already been used to "modernize" pre-war Laurel and Hardy epics, James Cagney's *Yankee Doodle Dandy* and Frank Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life*.

They are the first of hundreds of others, which already include such acclaimed works as *The Maltese Falcon*, *Citizen Kane* and *Casablanca*.

The American Guild of Film Directors, in an open letter, described the technique as "cultural butchery" and "artistic desecration" which it said "represents the mutilation of history, the vandalism of our common past."

The greatest names in the film business have joined in the campaign against colour, including John Huston, Sydney Pollack, Woody Allen, Elia Kazan, Frank Capra, Milos Forman and Sydney Lumet.

Woody Allen, who has deliberately chosen the black and white medium for several of his films, said the new process was "an ugly practice, totally venal, anti-artistic and against the integrity of every film maker."

THE colour process is lengthy and expensive costing an estimated \$250,000 to \$300,000 for a full-length film, but it is highly profitable.



Wilson Markle, president of the Toronto-based Colorization Inc. explained: "The reason we are doing it is monetary. People don't like black and white, they do like colour, and when we colour it they buy it."

Colorization Inc., and the Color Systems Technology of Los Angeles which hold most of the market claim that surveys have shown their process is popular.

Earl Glick, head of the Hal Roach Studios which possesses a huge library of old black and white films and has shares in Colorization Inc., said "eighty-five per cent of people would only watch something if it was in colour. In the under-20s age group, nobody wants to watch anything in black and white."

THE ROW is all the more bitter because it involves the thorny problem of copyright. Some black and white oldies are now in the public domain, but nothing can stop a company which colours them from proclaiming its own new copyright.

The Bureau of Copyrights, sensing a loophole in present legislation, has decided to look into the matter.

Frank Capra fought strongly against his film *It's a Wonderful Life* being coloured, but as it was in the public domain he had no further say in its fate.

He pointed out that "everything in my film — lighting, makeup, the camera work — was geared for black and white."

He denied suggestions that he would have chosen colour if this process had been invented at that time.

There is no doubt that the controversy will spread. Turner Broadcasting System has just announced that it plans to process 100 old films into colour from the studio archives of MGM, Warner Brothers and RKO.

(AFP)

Opec has agreed to extend its accord for two more months and boost the quotas of most members. But the markets aren't going to react unless a long-term accord can be hammered out.

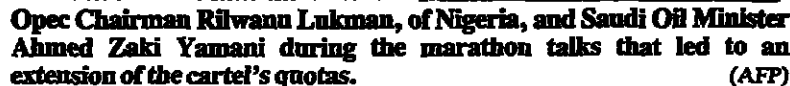
The accord, which took 17 days to reach in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' longest meeting, raises the 13-nation cartel's production limit 200,000 barrels per day to about 17 million in November and December. As in the previous

Opec Chairman Rilwanu Lukman Ahmed Zaki Yamani during the extension of the cartel's quotas.

of Nigeria, and Saudi Oil Minister
the marathon talks that led to an
(AFP)

Where the company pays or credits any amounts to a shareholder holding 10 per cent or more of the issued share capital, directly or indirectly, then the taxable

The writer is a Certified Public Accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him to The Jerusalem Post.



cial aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to grant their agricultural exports preferential treatment.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

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MARKET PLACE

AVI TEMKIN

Week's respite

Proponents of liberalism in Israel must love Succot. This week will be remembered as a rare occasion when the government did not intervene in the economy. This was not an experiment in sweeping reform but the result of a government decision to close down its ministries and agencies for the holiday week and send their officials for a simultaneous holiday.

Those in the business sector who have been failing to honour the spirit of Succot and insisted on continuing to work have found the past days irritating. Barely any departments in the Industry and Trade Ministry or the Treasury were open. All business connected with them - and there is much of it - had to be delayed. True, the Bank of Israel remained open, but its governor, Michael Bruno, decided to take some days of rest from the problems of senior bankers' wages, growing loan demand and surging domestic demand.

There were some eyebrows raised in the past days, mostly by journalists and analysts used to expecting the worst from the Treasury. After several years of chronic economic crisis many find it hard to believe the country can function a full seven days without a steady stream of reports, authorizations, statistics and pronouncements. So when the ministry announced that for one week there would simply be nothing to expect, there were a few journalists and economists who declared it was sheer madness. How can the country be run without the protection of its infallible Finance Ministry?

The Treasury's answer to all those questioning the wisdom of the simultaneous holiday was simple: It was better to have all officials taking their holidays during Succot, when things grind down to a virtual standstill anyway, than to have each one of those officials going out for vacations at different times of the year. Anyone still doubting that the ministry is right is invited to remember what it feels to be told the first official one needs urgently to close an important piece of business is vacationing abroad while the next one will be out of town starting the day the first one returns to his job. This way everyone knew beforehand that during Succot no one would be anywhere.

Moreover, while the ministries were closed, the ministers stayed on. Thus Finance Minister Moshe Nisim visited the pages of Knesset Member Abraham Shapira, chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, to chat with the committee's Likud members about the coming year.

The truth is that Nisim needs all the rest he can get from this week. The post-holiday period will bring nothing but a series of long and interminable disputes within the Treasury and the cabinet about the budget for the coming fiscal year.

Already last Friday the Treasury's top figures discovered the extent of the potential deficit for next year.

The same can be said for Bruno. One can only hope the central bank governor will use his days away from Jerusalem to reconsider on his latest moves concerning monetary policy and interest. Some quiet and rest may yet help to see things clearly, which would no doubt cause him to see that the recent increase in interest rates was a blunder.

Those still doubting the wisdom of resting for a few days are advised to go out and try a change in routine. They will soon find out how right was the Treasury. Happy holiday!

Ilan Chet elected dean of HU Agriculture

Jerusalem Post Reporter REHOVOT. - Prof. Ilan Chet, an expert on plant pathology and microbiology, has been elected to a three-year term as dean of the Agriculture Faculty of the Hebrew University here.

Chet, an authority on fungal physiology and the biological control of soil-borne pathogenic fungi, is also a leading researcher in the field of biotechnology in agriculture.

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Long-awaited results in line with forecast

Elscent had \$116m. loss in year

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

After months of delay, Elscint Ltd. finally published its audited results yesterday for the year ended March 31, showing a loss of almost \$116 million.

The company also announced that it would submit for shareholders' approval the agreement it reached with its bankers and main shareholder, Elron Electronic Industries Ltd., under which \$90m. of Elscint's debt would be wiped out and \$50m. converted into a five-year term debt. In return the banks and Elron would receive warrants convertible into Elscint shares at \$2 apiece.

The annual and extraordinary shareholders' meeting is expected to be held in Haifa in late November.

The medical-imaging equipment manufacturer reported in late August that it had lost \$64m. in the seven months from April to October 1985. At the time it said it expected the full 1985/86 year to show a loss of

\$115m., mostly stemming from write-offs of past investments and inventory. Yesterday's figures confirmed this assessment, as well as detailing the results of the previous year of 1984/85. The restated accounts showed a loss of \$50.3m., compared with the \$33m. originally reported for the year in June 1985.

Despite the lack of new information in the results, the New York market reacted positively to the release, with Elscint shares jumping 3/4 of a point to 2 1/4 on the Big Board. It was the first time the share has closed above \$2 for several months.

Trading volume was much heavier than usual, at almost 50,000 shares. The company's sales in the year to March 1986 totalled \$124m., over 5 per cent below the \$131.7m. registered in 1984/85.

Company sources said they expected the unaudited results for the first quarter of the current year, ending June 30, 1987, to be published within the next week or two, and those for the second quarter, ended September 30, to appear by the regular deadline of mid-November. If the second-quarter results appear on schedule, it will mark the end of delays from Elscint that have reflected the company's severe difficulties over the past two years.

The first quarter is expected to show a loss, although significantly smaller than the \$15m. Elscint lost a year earlier. For the second quarter, indications are of another, albeit smaller, loss, despite increasing sales on a quarter-to-quarter basis.

Company executives privately expressed the hope that the current quarter, which ends December 30, or at the latest, the final quarter of the company's year would see Elscint back in the black. However, they stressed that many factors, including external ones such as currency movements, could significantly affect results positively or negatively.

Business confidence in economy grows

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The business sector is growing increasingly optimistic that Israel's economic expansion will continue, a survey of 126 companies conducted by the Bank of Israel found.

The survey, conducted by senior economist Meir Tamari and released yesterday, showed that most firms believed economic expansion would continue because of the recent upturn in export and domestic orders.

Nonetheless, most of the companies surveyed said they did not expect to take on additional workers and that the level of employment would continue to decline as it did in the second quarter. At the same time, the number of companies reporting a shortage of employees grew.

Most of the firms reported a surge of economic activity in the third quarter of the year, which ended September 30. This was based on an expanding domestic market for consumer and capital goods. The central bank added that output and sales of industrial firms accelerated in those three months.

Most of the firms surveyed reported an increase in the volume of exports and in export orders, leading the Bank of Israel to forecast a continued rise in industrial exports in the last quarter of 1986.

Economic recovery and optimistic expectations were also reflected in shrinking inventories of finished goods and a marked rise in the stockpiles of raw materials. In addition there was an increase in all types of credits granted by industrial firms and in credits granted to private consumers.

The survey found that sectors like construction and transport, which had been badly affected by the austerity measures taken in 1985, reported an increase in activity. On the other hand merchants and trading firms reported a slower increase than in the first half of the year.



President Reagan holds up the tax-reform bill he signed into law yesterday, as Senator Robert Dole, and Representatives Ray McGraw and Dan Rostenkowski look on. The law will bring about the most sweeping changes in the federal tax code in at least 32 years, cutting private tax rates and increasing the corporate burden. (Reuter telephoto)

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:	Value	Change
General Share Index	118.73	-0.15%
Non-Bank Index	155.79	-0.19%
Arrangement	103.00	-0.17%
Insurance	177.84	-0.84%
Commerce, Services	195.38	-0.53%
Real Estate	200.20	-0.83%
Industrial	139.74	-0.01%
Textiles	197.12	-0.53%
Metals	143.61	-0.41%
Electronics	83.84	1.20%
Chemicals	134.85	-0.29%
Industrial Invest.	138.23	-1.10%
Investment Cos.	153.13	-0.42%
General Bond Index	112.29	0.15%
Index-linked Bonds	114.29	0.15%
Fully-linked	116.13	-0.14%
Partially-linked	113.27	-0.18%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.27	-0.03%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.58	-0.10%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.63	-0.05%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.48	-0.13%

Turnovers:	Value	Change
Shares - total	NIS 12,908,500	
Arrangement	NIS 1,558,500	
Non-bank	NIS 11,350,100	
Bonds - total	NIS 2,781,100	
Index-linked	NIS 1,876,100	
Dollar-linked	NIS 885,200	
Treasury Bills	NIS 2,120,100	

Share Movements:	Value	Change
Advances	157 (169)	
of which 5% +	20 (25)	
"buyers only"	11 (5)	
Declines	117 (128)	
of which 5% +	22 (21)	
"sellers only"	12 (2)	
Unchanged	36 (107)	
Trading Halt	109 (24)	

Bond Market Trends:	Value	Change
Index-linked:		
3% fully-linked	Stable/mixed to 0.5%	

4.25% fully-linked	Value	Change
80% linked	Stable/mixed to 0.5%	
Double-linked	Stable/mixed to 0.5%	
Admon	Mixed to 0.5%	
Rimon	Slightly mixed	
Gilboa	Mixed to 0.5%	
For. Curr.	Mixed to 1%	
denominated		
Treasury Bills	18.65-20.85%	

Arrangement yields:	Value	Change
IDB ord.	16.63%	
Union 0.1	16.67%	
Discount A	16.71%	
Mizrahi r.	16.72%	
Hapoalim r.	16.47%	
General A	16.48%	
Leumi stock	16.71%	
Fin. Trade 1	16.25%	

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	1230	5665	+4.2
General non-arr.	2220	155	+3.3
First Int'l	3670	401	+1.3
FIBI	4460	3336	-
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	78470	255	-0.2
Union 0.1	85340	139	-0.1
Discount	100000	145	-
Mizrahi	32238	675	-0.5
Hapoalim r.	33458	766	-0.1
General A	136800	9	-0.1
Leumi 0.1	33930	1776	-0.4
Fin. Trade	45230	-	-
Mortgage Banks			
Laumi Mort. r.	8210	136	-
Dev. Mort.	2225	1945	+0.5
Mizrahi r.	300	2240	-1.3
Tefahot r.	14017	40	-2.8
Meyar r.	5700	216	+1.8
Financial Institutions			
Agrie C	no trading		
Int. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	18000	55	+5.8
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1100	1989	+8.4
Hanaher r	337	60889	-
Phoenix 0.1	800	2240	-0.5
Haimshner	8950	24	-
Menorah 1	2065	5	-
Sahar r	6075	187	+3.4
Zion Hold. 1	8300	-	+1.2
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	7600	603	-
Supercol 2	6010	1138	-
Delek r	3300	4282	-
Lighterage	16038	50	-1.0
Cold Storage	2250	452	+2.2
Dan Hotels	1740	429	-
Yarden Hotel	2828	1	+0.5
Hilon 1	23720	110	-0.2
Team 1	1700	577	-2.9
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azovim	820	6905	+0.1
Elron	580	55623	+10.9
Africa Int. 0.1	37000	145	-0.6
Dankner	4560	402	-5.0
Prop. & Bldg.	2815	2980	-
Bayshore 0.1	4180	57	-0.5
ILDC r	56900	82	-0.2
Rasor r	no trading		
Mehadrin	7935	100	+0.2
Hedarin	1300	308	-1.1
Industrials			
Dubek b	3675	1198	+2.1
Priz-2	no trading		
Surfrost	8740	158	-
Alger	17200	893	-5.5
Argaman r	544	14816	+5.0
Delta G 1	12999	32	-0.7
Maquette 1	2940	2654	+4.6
Maquette 1	3810	1713	+3.0
Eng 1	14455	80	-1.0
Polgat	3605	1058	-1.1
Schoellerline	14850	83	+1.2
Rogovin	3380	250	-0.3
Union 0.1 r	7710	135	+0.8
Is. Can. Co. 1	2350	3075	-
Zion Cables	2257	487	+6.0
Pecker Steel	12300	285	+0.8
Elbit	37200	7	+1.1
Elron			
Art	280000	24	+0.2
Art Electronics	28231	170	+4.0
Secorom 1	2250	4846	+3.2
T.A.T. 1	1835	442	+0.3
T.A.T. 1	3350	55	-0.3
Akacorn 1	945	2881	-
Agan 5	18000	47	-2.8
Alliance	2300	B.O.I.	+5.0
Dezar	3760	109	-
Fertilizers	5618	B.O.I.	+5.0
Haifa Chem.	420	17925	-4.5
Teva r	7250	2251	+2.3
Dead Sea r	4480	2208	-
Petrochem	535	8153	+0.9
Neca Chem.	6855	1985	+10.0
Frutaron	13495	35	+4.8
Hadera Paper	238500	37	-
Central Trade	8470	223	-
Kor p	549000	9	+1.5
Clal Inds.	1461	25319	-2.3
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4350	1400	-
Elam	3300	1961	-2.9
Art 1	540	2448	-2.0
Galehot	1340	83	-
Israel Corp. 1	8050	419	+3.2
Wolfson 1 r	127600	5	+10.0
Hapoalim Inv.	5900	1060	-
Leumi Invest.	2520	495	-
Discount Invest.	14350	9	+1.1
Mizrahi Invest.	14350	9	+1.1
Clal 10	907	7004	-2.3
Lendecor 0.1	5890	538	+8.7
Pama 0.1	8900	199	+2.0
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	15900	105	-
J.O.E.L.	3010	192	+1.7
Abbreviations:			
s.o. sellers only			
b.o. buyers only			
r registered			

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	22.10	7-17.00%	8-17.50%	8-18.50%
HAPOLIM	25.9	8-18.00%	10-15.75%	12-14.50%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-18.50%	8-17%	8-17.50%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-18%	8-16%	8-17%
FIRST INT'L	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%	13-18.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 58 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (October 22)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.500	5.500	5.525	5.525
STG (10,000 pounds)	10.250	10.125	10.125	10.125
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 22)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rate
	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1.4830	1.5010	1.4922
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4888	1.4882	1.44
Deutsche Mark	0.7408	0.7501	0.74
Pound Sterling	2.1095	2.1359	2.08
French Franc	0.2282	0.2280	0.22
Japanese Yen	0.9476	0.9595	0.93
Dutch Florin	0.6582	0.6644	0.64
Swiss Franc	0.9307	0.9150	0.92
Swedish Krona	0.2150	0.2177	0.21
Norwegian Krone	0.2013	0.2039	0.20
Danish Krone	0.1967	0.1991	0.19
Finnish Mark	0.3030	0.3088	0.30
Canadian Dollar	1.0564	1.0686	1.04
Australian Dollar	0.9386	0.9502	0.92
S. African Rand	0.6848	0.6830	0.68
Belgian Franc	0.3546	0.3590	0.35
Austrian Shilling	1.0519	1.0651	1.03
Italian Lira	1.0709	1.0843	1.04
Jordan Dinar	1	1	1
Egyptian Pound	1	1	1
ECU	1.5484	1.5678	1.5520

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(October 22)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	426.60	P.M. FIX	425.00
	PARIS NOON FIX	426.62	ZURICH P.M.	426.25
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	581.80		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	596.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	137.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT) (October 22)

Forward Rates (October 22)	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.9830/45	59/54	77/72	140/130
POUND STERLING	1.4300/10	129/125	198/192	373/368
SWISS FRANC	1.6285/95	69/64	88/83	167/155
JAPANESE YEN	164.10/20	35/33	45/43	90/85
FRENCH FRANC	6.4975/95	300/325	500/540	860/910
ITALIAN LIRA	1371.85/35	1085/1185	1625/1750	3300/3425
DUTCH GILDER	2.5450/90	23/21	32/33	70/64
BELGIAN FRANC	41.200/215	8/10	12.5/15.5	25/30
DANISH KRONE	7.4655/80	370/420	560/600	1150/1250
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4445/53	30/23	40/33	80/70
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.482/39	30/26	44/40	79/74
FINNISH MARK	4.8570/90	800/840	830/890	1620/1720
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.837/682	69/63	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.30/100	1035/1055	1560/1600	2980/3020

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low
(eg. 22/21/20) — deduct from spot price.
low/high
(eg. 21/20/22) — add to spot price.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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A matter of life

TWO MONTHS ago the then minister of health, Mordechai Gur, designated Haifa's Rambam government hospital as Israel's centre for liver transplants. Rambam had available the infrastructure needed for the operation, as well as the services of the country's top expert in this area of medicine, the Pittsburgh-trained Dr. Yigal Kam. Mr. Gur expected "urgent" liver transplants to be performed at Rambam almost immediately.

Yesterday morning the first, 18-hour long liver transplant was completed at the hospital, although whether successfully or not it was too early to tell. The recipient was a 40-year-old Kfar Sava woman, whose life had been judged to depend on the operation. The donor, through her bereaved kibbutznik parents, was a 19-year-old girl soldier who had just died in a road accident. The required approval was granted by Mr. Gur's successor, Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino.

It had taken her little time to weigh the decision, Ms. Arbeli-Almoslino said yesterday. A life had to be saved, and the means for saving it had been there. That was all there was to it.

Opinions will differ as to whether liver transplants in Israel at this time are indeed so simple a matter.

Medical sour grapes apart, there are doctors who genuinely believe that the cost of a liver - unlike, say, a kidney - transplant is too high to be borne by the community, and that the investment would be better spent on lifting overall health-care standards. Patients requiring the operation would go for it abroad, raising the necessary funds where they may.

This is bound to strike many as a thoroughly heartless approach, but it cannot lightly be dismissed as unworthy of consideration.

A wholly different objection to the Rambam operation was entered by the chief rabbis, Avraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliahu. What they both found objectionable was the fact that it had been performed without awaiting the results of deliberations by a committee of rabbis and doctors set up by them last August in order to decide the matter of a transplant in which, to be performed, the donor's heart must still be beating. This seeming difficulty does not disturb doctors who are not ultra-Orthodox, and in whose book clinical death is marked by the brain ceasing to function. But according to halacha as interpreted by most of today's rabbis, including the incumbent chief rabbis, this is not enough.

The donor's heart must no longer beat, or else he or she is viewed as still being alive, and the operation is therefore an act of murder. Or at least - in the chief rabbis' diplomatic language - an act bordering on murder.

Not all rabbis subscribe to this rigid view. The former Ashkenazi chief rabbi, Shlomo Goren, let it be known some time ago already that, to his mind, liver transplants are a matter of *pikuah nefesh*, pure and simple, and are legitimated by the fact that life ends when breathing - which is controlled by the brain - ends. Not surprisingly, it was Rabbi Goren whom Ms. Arbeli-Almoslino consulted just before reaching her decision.

Rabbi Goren is counted a great halachic authority, but in his latter-day liberalism he has few followers within the clerical profession. There is hardly any chance, therefore, that Rabbi Goren's ruling will be endorsed by either the chief rabbinate's committee on liver transplants or by the Chief Rabbinate Council.

The rabbis' liver dilemma need not, however, concern the state. State law is not an enemy of halacha, but neither is it its servant in areas where halacha has not been formally conceded supremacy. Halachic values deserve to be taken into account in reaching difficult legal decisions. But they cannot be accepted as *prima facie* binding on the state.

If liver transplants are deemed to be in the interests of the community, then the only relevant question is whether or not a particular transplant has followed a definitely established clinical death. Any attempt to interfere in the performance of a duly sanctioned liver transplant must be resisted.

Court reforms the agenda

THE CROWNING glory of Israel's polity is without a doubt its court system. By which is usually meant the body of mostly high-calibre, independent-minded and incorruptible judges manning it from bottom to top who dispense justice without fear or favour. No wonder politicians and legislators often envy the judges for the high regard in which they are held both at home and abroad.

That the judges manage to impart as much distinction as they do to their work is, however, nothing short of a marvel.

For consider the physical state of the courts and their administration. The structures are often dismal if not dilapidated, as witness even the present building of the Supreme Court in Jerusalem. In the absence of trained stenotypists, court records are usually kept by the judges themselves. Shortages of judicial manpower force unspeakable delays in winding up cases.

Yet there is nothing the judges can do to improve the system. For they do not control it.

Control of the courtrooms in which judges hear testimony, of the administrative staffs that are supposed to serve them, and even of the budgets appropriated for their needs is vested exclusively in the Ministry of Justice. And the ministry, which is part of the executive branch of government, tends to treat the courts as its stepchildren.

It hasn't always been that way. Under the British Mandate the country's Chief Justice, a Briton, was also chief administrative officer of the entire court system, and budgets necessary for the execution of his duties were made available directly to him. The Knesset, in its wisdom, decided early on to cede to the President of the Supreme Court no such powers. It is time for a change.

To press for a change, a council headed by the President of the Supreme Court and comprising 36 of the country's top judges representing the entire court system, as well as the Justice Ministry's director of courts, has been formed. A brainchild of Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar himself, this Judges' Council will seek to enlist public support in lobbying parliament to allow judges to be, in some reasonable degree, truly masters in their own court-houses. Experience has shown that the cause of justice will be rightly served by nothing less.

Implications of Reykjavik Repetition of a false detente

Mikhail Agursky

IN SPITE of interpretations which attempt to neutralize the political implications of the Reykjavik meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, this meeting will have enormous reverberations. Focusing on global security, both leaders tried to prevent a global strategic confrontation and to reduce exorbitant strategic arms expenses. Surprisingly, they succeeded in reaching a very important agreement on strategic arms limitations - unthinkable earlier - but were unable to come to an accord because of the Strategic Defence Initiative, also known as "Star Wars." Still, even with these limitations the Reykjavik meeting represents an important step towards real detente.

However, Reykjavik does have dangerous implications as well. Once again the Soviets and Americans tried to reach agreement on global security without any linkage to regional security. The abortive agreements at Reykjavik are a repetition of the Brezhnev-Kissinger false detente when Soviet-American state-to-state detente was not linked to Soviet expansion in the Third World and in fact even encouraged it.

The "global" security, the avoidance of global military confrontation, was achieved at the expense of regional security and in fact the United States sacrificed many Third World countries to what was mistakenly regarded as detente.

When in October 1985 Reagan declared linkage between regional and global security, this was a great step forward in American strategic thinking. However, this linkage somehow disappeared in Reykjavik. It would be natural to suggest, therefore, that controversy over SDI might be overcome with new agreement on world regional security, and concomitant Soviet obligation to stop arms supplies to aggressive states such as Syria, Libya, Cuba, Nicaragua, and others, to stop Soviet military and political support of international terrorism, and so

on. Such linkage between SDI and regional security could be a real solution. However, this real solution was undermined by a combination of factors: extremism, lack of political wisdom, the egoistic interests of various mini-pressure groups, and the Machiavellian intrigues of some hardline American circles who wished to torpedo any Soviet-American agreement by suggesting the insoluble issue of free emigration from the USSR as a central international issue. Various people demanded this latter item without the slightest attempt to think of what it might bring in its wake. We are now witness to the results of their political naivete, and those Americans who urged them in this direction have also demonstrated their own political naivete to the detriment of vital American national interests. Indeed, if the problem of free Jewish emigration from the USSR is declared the or even a central international issue, this automatically demands its linkage to other central international issues.

Reagan and Gorbachev in fact discussed two such issues: strategic arms limitation and SDI. The first problem was solved, and SDI remained the only real central international issue. Nonsensical demands to make free emigration from the USSR another central international issue automatically links it with SDI. The Soviet leadership has long anticipated this, and was doubtless very happy at this chance for leverage in the hope that the SDI nightmare might be dissipated at an extremely low price. The Soviets will certainly not allow any free emigration, but even the release of some long-term refuseniks which could be ceded in different partial "concessions," could be accepted in the West - with sufficient Soviet blackmail - as a real change in Soviet emigration policy.

ABSURD hysteria, in fact, invites new persecution of the Zionist movement in Russia in order to make soft Jewish hearts blame the "stone-hearted" American administration for refusing to pay any price for the liberation of refuseniks. This was an old Soviet scenario, and the Soviets now have an excellent opportunity to revive and revitalize it. Those who demand that any price should be paid for "Soviet Jews" must realize that the price from now on is SDI. Those who declared, and who still declare, that free emigration from the USSR is the central international issue, are those who in fact attempt to torpedo SDI.

The irony is that these people belong to the most militant anti-Soviet groups, and to fight against SDI was their last wish. Now they are caught in their own trap. It seems that American Secretary of State George Shultz felt that pressure to make free emigration from the USSR a central international issue, (which was actively supported by American hardliners), would harm the Reagan administration's policy.

Accordingly, during Yitzhak Shamir's visit to the States, Shultz suddenly linked this problem with the Middle East peace conference - a regional problem. But only Zionist emigration is a regional problem, and any attempt to make such a linkage must be rejected on the spot. Shultz should set the American house in order and discover exactly who supports a demand which, by its international dynamics, endangers the favourite child of the present administration - SDI.

Moreover, the problem of Zionist emigration must be withdrawn from American-Soviet global negotiations, since it makes Soviet Zionists easy prey for Soviet blackmail. Israel cannot intervene in SDI *per se*; SDI is a domestic American problem and any attempt to make a Jewish partisan "Star Wars" policy would be dangerous for Israel. On the one hand, Israel is interested in detente between the USA and the USSR,

Dry Bones



and if SDI were the only obstacle, its abolition would be beneficial to Israel. On the other, to make Jews the main anti-SDI pressure group in the U.S. has very dangerous implications. As my old friend Alexander Goldfarb said: "To press the U.S. to compromise on SDI in the hope that maybe the Soviets will then make concessions on Jews, would be to play exactly the game the Soviets want us to play." (The Jerusalem Post, October 17, 1986).

Anyway, SDI is a long-range programme and is more a matter of public relations than a real security concern for another 15 to 20 years. What really concerns Israel is our regional security, and it would be much wiser for any Israeli government to support linkage between SDI and regional security and not an artificial and dangerous linkage between "Star Wars" and so-called free emigration from the USSR.

It would seem that the best possible negotiator for Jewish emigration from the USSR is not the American government but the World Jewish Congress, which has a long record of achievements. Soviet leadership must realize that a reasonable policy towards Zionist emigration is a necessary condition for the creation

of a new international atmosphere in which all irrational, hysterical, infantile trends on both sides can be easily neutralized.

Claims that nothing happened in Reykjavik can be decisively dismissed. On the contrary, one can say that it was an important step forward achieved in the face of stiff domestic resistance in both the USSR in the United States. Reagan and Gorbachev each have their own domestic opposition which are against any agreement, and there is a growing suspicion that these opposition factions have some kind of cordial agreement to achieve their common goal of not changing the status quo.

Like the majority of conspiracies, however, this tact conspiracy, too, has become counterproductive. The insistent demand of American hardliners to make the problem of free emigration from the USSR an insoluble impediment to any agreement, now endangers the SDI programme. It is high time for them to reconsider their abortive machiavellianism.

The writer is a member of the Soviet and Eastern European Research Centre at the Hebrew University.

READERS' LETTERS

GADDAFI'S KAMPALA SPEECH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - It is amazing that a speech by a prominent Moslem leader, which sparked off quite a furor in Africa, went totally unnoticed in the world press. I refer to the speech which Colonel Gaddafi made last month in Kampala, Uganda, on his way home from the so-called non-aligned conference in Harare. In this speech, he called for Christianity to be booted out of Africa, and the continent to be converted to Islam. When this speech provoked vehement protests by outraged Kenyans next door to largely Christian Uganda, the Libyan Embassy in Nairobi further reinforced Gaddafi's speech by claiming that Christians had "raped" Africa, by coming with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other.

In his speech, Colonel Gaddafi was totally consistent with Moslem tradition. I remember visiting the little building in Omdourman, outside Khartoum, a few years ago, where the Mahdi's headquarters were housed during the fight against

General Gordon almost 100 years ago. On the wall is still displayed a letter addressed to Queen Victoria, in which the Mahdi appealed to her to convert to Islam, lest his army come to London to force the conversion upon her. What may appear to some as a bizarre joke, was just as consistent with the tenet of the Jihad as Gaddafi's words today. For the last 1300 years or so, Islam is propelled forward by the urge to convert all infidels to Islam.

That this urge is sometimes eclipsed for some centuries can be ascribed to "concealment" - a prominent feature in Islam. By recognizing the strictly religious nature of Moslem aggression against Christians in Lebanon or Jews around the world, the problems in the Near East take on a totally different dimension than if we believe the propaganda line that this is a political fight for self-determination.

DR. MANFRED R. LEHMANN
Jerusalem (Nairobi).

IRINA RATUSHINSKAYA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I was happy to read in your issue of October 14 that the Russian poetess Irina Ratushinskaya (32) was released from prison in Kiev. She was a courageous fighter for human rights, and it may interest your readers to know that the *via dolorosa* of this devout Orthodox Christian began when she, as a member of the admission committee of the teachers' Seminary in Odessa, defended the rights of potential Jewish students and consequently lost her post.

From the early eighties, she and her husband Igor Geratschenko were involved in campaigns for dissenters, amongst others Andrei Sakharov. In 1980, they were refused permission to emigrate. In 1981, they were imprisoned for 10 days after a demonstration in Moscow, and lost their work. In 1983, Irina was arrested and, in a closed trial, sentenced to seven years in a labour camp (strict regime), followed by five years inter-

nal exile for having published religious poems and articles in an underground bulletin of the Free Workers' Trade Union.

In the camp, she was continuously harassed and through the harsh, inhuman treatment, she became very weak and developed many sicknesses. In spite of this, she was involved in hunger strikes and protests on behalf of her co-prisoners. For this she received yet more severe punishment and was put into solitary confinement in an ice-cold cell, stripped and had her hair shaved off. Throughout the time, she was also deprived of the right of visits from her husband. Demonstrations on her behalf were made in London and Stockholm. Claiming that she had been unjustly tried she refused to allow an appeal for clemency to be made on her behalf.

All the more surprising and cause for rejoicing was her sudden release. HEINRICH ISRAEL POLLACK
Jerusalem.

THE GOOSE AND JEWISH SURVIVAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - The article on the goose in your issue of Rosh Hashana eve was quite delicious. Alexander Zvieli is to be commended for bringing back to mind a big chunk of the realities of life back in pre-Holocaust Poland. He skillfully used the subject to tell your readers about the pogrom in his native city of Kielce, which took place in June 1946, some 16 months after the city was liberated from the Nazis by Soviet troops, the last tragic event in the 1,000 year history of Polish Jewry.

Back to the goose. If somebody would write a book about the goose and the Jewish question, it would sound funny. But "The goose and Jewish survival" is quite serious. For were it not for this wonderful domesticated bird, which the Jews brought to Poland in the Middle Ages, they would have starved to death during the long months of the Polish winter. The non-Jewish population had their pigs, but, owing to the kosher goose, the Jews were

able to multiply from an insignificant group of refugees into a mighty nation of 3.5 million - not counting the millions of Jews who went from Poland to America and other countries.

Moreover, the goose kept them warm. The fantastic quality of its delicate plumage, made into covers and cushions, ensured their survival from cold.

There was also a cultural effect: during the long winter nights our grandmothers, mothers, and sisters would assemble in small groups around a small hearth to pluck the down from the feathers. During these sessions, thousands of folk tales were born, the stories of the Bible were retold in endless variations and Yiddish folksongs in their hundreds were created and ornamented. The rich Yiddish linguistic folklore owes much of its development to the feathers of the goose.

SINAI LEICHTER
Jerusalem.

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I feel that Eliahu Lankin's article of October 10 on South Africa, "Double standards on South Africa," is misguided and the suggestions therein are morally unacceptable.

Mr. Lankin has tried to avoid the issue. The issue is not "what course of action should be taken in order to bring about the abolition of the hated laws," but rather what course of action should be taken to ensure that Israel has no part in ensuring the strengthening and continuation of the apartheid system.

To suggest that President Botha has begun a process to abolish the apartheid system, is both naive and untrue. The South African government has taken steps to ensure that the fundamental elements of the system are in fact further entrenched by systematically eliminating any group opposed to apartheid.

Is it essential for Israel's survival to have military dealings with countries like South Africa? Is it vital to sell arms to these regimes to earn hard foreign currency? Woe be to us if the rationale and the dream of the Jewish state has led us to believe that the end justifies the means, and the State of Israel has become a means unto itself whereby morality and ethics, the suffering and injustices of others, are of little importance.

IAN LUCAS
Kibbutz Yitzre'el.

Sir, - Congratulations to Eliahu Lankin, Israel's former Ambassador to South Africa, for his excellent article. At long last here is the man with right understanding and the guts to speak out the plain truth about the policy of sanctions against South Africa.

Does the world really want another Soviet Union in Africa? Do the black people of South Africa crave for a life without enough food and without freedom for themselves? Do the black peasants of South Africa want to be *kolkhozniks*? Then, let them ask the white peasants of the Soviet Union how it is!

J. ROITMAN
(Former Soviet naval officer)
Haifa.

Sir, - The penetrating analysis by Eliahu Lankin of the situation in South Africa and of the adverse consequences of sanctions in that particular situation deserves wide circulation and serious attention.

Our Jewish values and our history of suffering as a Jewish people lead us to oppose any discrimination on the basis of race, colour or creed. The voice which has been raised in Israel against apartheid rings truer than many of the voices which have come from countries in which injustice reigns. But care has to be taken that the implementation of a liberal principle does not take a form which aggravates the very problem it proclaims to remedy.

As Eliahu Lankin points out, the imposition of sanctions will merely encourage organizations such as the African National Congress which stand for violent revolutionary change and will produce conditions which will eventually lead to endless destruction and bloodshed. Even the most liberal among those.

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - How many of your readers are aware of the punishment being inflicted on dozens of kidney patients in Israel by the administrators of the Tel Hashomer Hospital who, by administrative decision, do not allow Dr. Bruno Segal and his kidney transplant unit to perform kidney transplants. This administrative decision is backed by the director of the hospital, in spite of an order from the Ministry of Health to reopen Dr. Bruno Segal's unit. This decision to close the kidney transplant unit is not based on medical or ethical considerations, rather it is founded on a purely personal conflict between doctors at the hospital.

The kidney patients denied transplants suffer physical and mental agony which is totally unnecessary. The kidney transplant unit is ready to begin work, the facilities are available, and it is inconceivable that the hospital administrators be allowed to act in this reprehensible and callous way. We urge all your readers to join us and the scores of kidney patients who have demonstrated, to no avail, in insisting that the Ministry of Health force the hospital to comply with their directives and allow Dr. Bruno Segal and his kidney transplant unit to carry on their work of restoring patients to normal lives.

I. AKERMAN, Secretary,
Committee for Justice
and Ethics in Medicine
Petah Tikva.

FOREIGN OFFICE EVENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Without wishing to comment further on the shabby events of a shabby week, we feel bound to say that Gideon Raphael's "blast" against David Kimche, as reported in The Jerusalem Post of October 17, does not seem to us to have been useful or timely or fair.

ELIAHU ELATH
WALTER EYTAN
Jerusalem.
(Former directors-general
of the Foreign Ministry)

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TONIGHT HOSHANA RABA LEARN-A-THON (10 p.m.-2 a.m.)
10:00 RABBI YAKOV MOSHE POUPKO on HOSHANA RABA
11:00 CHAIM EISEN on JOY AND TISHREI'S HOLY DAYS
12:00 PROF. EDWARD SIMON on THE JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS
MIRACLES
1:00 PHIL CHERNOFSKY on TIMELY MISHNAYOT
(Concurrent lectures in Hebrew by Judge Ya'acov Bazak and Harav
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